FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 193 *4 October 1983*

ARGENTINA

Labor Talks Fail; 4 Oct Stoppage 'Confirmed' B 1
CGT Issues Communique B 1
Central Bank President Arrested at Airport B 2
Government Confirms Arrest B 2
Judge Clarifies Ruling on Debt Contracts B 2
Judge Asked To Relinquish Case B 3
Pinto Kramer on Disqualification B 3
Former Minister Predicts Inflation B 3
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 3 Oct]
Rouco Reports on Political Strategy of Military B 4
[LA PRENSA 29 Sep]
Ambassador Rebuts UK at UN Assembly 29 Sep [LA NACION 30 Sep] B 5
Missing PI Politician Turns Up in Brazil B 6
Radical Party Precinct Intentionally Burned Down B 6
Radical Presidential Candidate Addresses Rally B 6
Luder Predicts 55-Percent Peronist Victory B 7

BOLIVIA

Interior Minister Reports on National Situation C 1
Friendship Society Established With GDR C 1

BRAZIL

Sao Paulo Markets Looted; 13 People Arrested D 1
Havana Reports Protests D 1
Company Provides Air Force With Tucano Planes D 1

CHILE

President Pinochet Reinstates 35 Mineworkers E 1
Santiago Intendant Discusses Squatter Problem E 1
Bustos To Intervene for Jailed Publisher E 1
Republican Party Chief Heads Democratic Alliance E 2
PRC Embassy Looks for Commercial Investments E 2
Havana Reports Popular Rallies Scheduled E 2

COLOMBIA

Schedule of Betancur's U.S., European Tour F 1
Ambassador to U.S. on Economic, Political Issues F 1
[EL SIGLO 27 Sep]
Former Guerrillas To Hold Amnesty Commemoration F 3
Four M-19 Insurgents Killed by Army Troops F 3
Briefs: Sale of Carbon Negotiated; News Agency Under Study F 3

ECUADOR

Hurtado Optimistic on North-South Relations G 1
President Hurtado Returns From UN Session G 1
Discusses Policy Issues G 1
Briefs: Ambassador Asked To Resign; Oil Production Figures G 2

PERU

Fishermen March on Lima To Petition Belaunde J 1
Senator Zavala's Expulsion Announced by APRA J 1
[LA REPUBLICA 26 Sep]
Brazilian Navy Minister Pays Official Visit J 1
Antisubversion Center To Be Built in Ayacucho J 2
Five Terrorists, One Policeman Die in Ayacucho J 2
Caina Governor Killed [LA REPUBLICA 23 Sep] J 2

URUGUAY

Three Opposition Politicians Arrested 1 Oct K 1
Industries Minister Chiarino Speaks on Economy K 1
Interior Minister Scores Days of Protest K 2

VENEZUELA

Herrera Comments on Area Peace, Contadora L 1
Troops Kill Eight ELN Guerrillas on Border L 1

MEXICO

Cuba's Bravo Raps U.S., Concludes Visit M 1
FDN, IMF Seek Halt of Oil Shipments to Nicaragua M 1
FDN Threats Termed 'Frivolous' M 1
Commitments Will Be Met M 1
Security May Be Tightened [Havana] M 2
Havana Cites IMF 'Pressure' M 2
FRG Minister Lauds Nation's Independent Policy M 2
Peasants Paralyze Oilfields in Tabasco M 2
[EXCELSIOR 1 Oct]
Attorney General on Success of Antidrug Campaign M 3
Briefs: New Israeli Ambassador; Tourism Revenue; M 3
Petroleum Industry Agreement

PANAMA

Noreiga Explains Participation in CONDECA N 1
Government Approves Bill on Reverted Areas N 2
[MATUTINO 30 Sep]
Briefs: New PRD Leaders; CRITICA Director Resigns; N 2
Ambassador to Belize

CENTRAL AMERICA

Area Military Leaders Agree To Reactivate CONDECA P 1

BELIZE

Alarm Over Rumors of UK Troop Withdrawal P 1
High Commissioner: Troops To Remain P 2

COSTA RICA

Monge Counsels Kissinger on Nature of Aid P 2
UK Ambassador Says ETA Responsible for Attack P 3
FRG Foreign Minister Concludes 3-Day Visit P 3
Suriname Liberation Group Seeks Support P 3
Security Minister Comments on Refugee Problem P 3
Legislative Assembly Approves Additional Budget P 4

EL SALVADOR

Chavez Mena Departs for UN, Washington P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 3 Oct]
Peace Commission Members on FMLN-FDR Talks P 5
Assembly Approves 6 Constitutional Articles P 6
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 29 Sep]
PDC's Views on Constitution [EL MUNDO 28 Sep] P 8
ARENA Celebrates Second Anniversary 30 Sep P 9
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 30 Sep]
D'Aubuisson Accuses Maldonado of Aiding Rebels P 9
FMLN-FDR Commander on Results of Bogota Meeting P 11
[Venceremos]
FMLN-FDR Leader: Death Threat to Chavez Mena P 13
'People's Government' Elected in FMLN-Held Area P 13
[Farabundo Marti]
FMLN Attack on Chinameca Repelled 28 Sep P 13
[DIARIO LATINO 29 Sep]
Armed Forces Report Recent Guerrilla Actions P 14
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 1 Oct]
Radio Venceremos Reports Various Attacks on Army P 14
Attack on 4th Infantry Brigade P 15
Radio Farabundo Marti Reports on Clashes P 15
Fighting in Cabanas Department P 15
Army Casualties Reported P 15
FAPL Asks People's Support in Future Operations P 15
[Farabundo Marti]

GUATEMALA

Mejia Victores Says Elections To Be Held 1 July P 16
UCN Leader Announces Political Platform P 16
Political Parties Seen Risking Popular Support P 17
Military Commanders Hold 'Routine Meeting' P 17

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica Rejects Border Violation Charge P 18
EEC Officials Arrive To Review Cooperation P 19
Workers Party Members Score U.S. 'Intervention' P 19
[Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO 27 Sep]

NICARAGUA

U.S. Envoy Threatens 'Military Aggression' P 20
Borge Discusses U.S. Policy, Aggression P 20
[Athens EXORMISI TIS KIRIAKIS 1-2 Oct]
Station Views 1984 U.S. Presidential Election P 21
Humberto Ortega Scores CONDECA Meeting P 21
Havana Notes Comments P 21
Ramirez Leaves for Eastern Europe, Algeria P 22
BARRICADA Editorial Assails Opposition Parties [27 Sep] P 22
Pastora Comments on Sandinist Links With ETA P 23
[San Jose LA NACION 26 Sep]
Pastora Cited on Goals of ARDE Struggle [Tegucigalpa] P 24
FARN's Chamorro Raps U.S. Support of FDN P 25
Briefs: Sandinist Militia Battalion; Topaz Mine Survey P 25

CUBA

C.A. Ministers Meeting Adds to 'Deterioration' Q 1
Commentary on Nicaragua, C.A. Issue at UN Q 1
Commentary on Mexican Workers in U.S. Q 2
Joint Cooperation Agreement Signed With Syria Q 3
Farah Calls for Fatah Meeting Q 3
Machado, Ramirez Cruz Meet With GDR Delegation Q 4
Sign Agreement Q 4
Contracts Signed With Bulgaria for R43 Million Q 4
Martell Rosa Urges High Sugar Yield for Fidel Q 4

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Bishop Attacks U.S. Policies at Prague Dinner S 1
Government Designates October 'Tourism Month' S 1

JAMAICA

Government Announces Vice President Bush Visit S 2
Norwegian Minister Voices Support for Contadora S 2
Seaga Views Caribbeans' Ideological Expectations S 3

ST VINCENT

Leftwing Party Names Election Candidates S 4

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Briefs: Diplomatic Relations With Bangladesh S 4

LABOR TALKS FAIL; 4 OCT STOPPAGE 'CONFIRMED'

PY032331 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2154 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA) -- Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGTRA [General Labor Confederation -- Republica Argentina faction] today said that "tomorrow's strike has been confirmed" and indicated that last-minute talks held with the government failed utterly.

CGT Issues Communique

PY040207 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0050 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA) -- The two branches of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] tonight urged workers to carry out tomorrow's strike in a "peaceful and orderly" manner, indicating that the stoppage has been ratified because "not one single positive answer to the just demands of the workers movement has been obtained." This was done through a communique released tonight at the end of a joint meeting held at the headquarters of the Insurance Workers Union. The text of the communique follows:

As a result of the meeting held today, the executive boards of the Republica Argentina and Azopardo factions of the General Labor Confederation, representing all Argentine workers thus acting as the best means for defeating dependency, injustice and indignity by channeling in an organized manner just popular demands, so as to follow the path which leads to national greatness and the well being of all Argentines, wish to state:

That this new day of struggle of the Argentine labor movement is being staged to repudiate the economic policy that has been implemented by the government since 1976, which severely jeopardizes the future of our fatherland by seeking to impose on us a model which spells dependency and submission for our fatherland while systematically enslaving the large national and popular sectors.

Despite our sustained and responsible efforts, not one single positive answer to the just demands of the workers movement has been obtained, because the government has chosen to faithfully carry out the recessive and crisis-building policies of the IMF, thus mortgaging the country; which is a burden that will have to be borne by many generations of Argentines.

With only 26 days to go before national elections, wrenched away from the military dictatorship, we workers must ratify our unanimous repudiation for those who carried out the antipatriotic mission of destroying the productive mechanisms of the nation, freezing salaries and creating a legion of unemployed and subemployed that has no precedent in the nation's history.

Therefore, the two executive boards resolve:

1) To ratify every aspect of the stoppage slated for October 4, 1983;

2) To urge all colleagues to show once again our unquestionable status as Argentines and democratic workers by carrying out this day of popular displeasure in a peaceful and orderly manner.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED AT AIRPORT

PY032214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2114 GMT 3 Oct

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA) -- Sources of the Argentine Finance Ministry this afternoon confirmed that Julio Gonzalez del Solar, president of the Argentine Central Bank, was arrested at Ezeiza International Airport today on order of Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer. The sources did not specify whether Gonzalez del Solar will be taken to Rio Gallegos to testify before Judge Pinto Kramer.

[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at 1842 GMT on 3 October reported that Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer refused to confirm or deny the arrest of Central Bank President Gonzalez del Solar. The judge stated that he was unable to provide any information in view of the secret status of the investigation and the various measures which are currently being implemented.]

Government Confirms Arrest

PY040032 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2225 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz this afternoon reported that Julio Gonzalez del Solar, president of the Central Bank, is currently being held in the premises of the federal police at the disposal of Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer, who requested Federal Judge Alberto Giletta to issue a warrant for Gonzalez' arrest. Asked about the stand of the executive branch toward the arrest of the Central Bank president, Maschwitz said that the situation is being closely analyzed and followed in order to take the most appropriate course for protecting the supreme interests of the nation.

As to the attitude of the national executive branch toward the stoppage which the two branches of the General Labor Confederation plan to stage tomorrow, Maschwitz said that the freedom to work will be safeguarded as is only appropriate when faced with a strike of this nature. He added that the situation stemming from the strike will be dealt with keeping in mind the institutionalization of the country, which is everyone's main objective.

JUDGE CLARIFIES RULING ON DEBT CONTRACTS

PY031453 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1219 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Rio Gallegos, 3 Oct (NA) -- Federal Judge Federico Pinto Kramer has rejected both the government's appeal of his decision to block negotiations underway for rescheduling the foreign debt of state-owned enterprises and the government's contention that he has no jurisdiction to hear this case. Thus, the judge has reaffirmed his decision to continue to hear this case.

In his ruling, the judge makes it clear that his decision has not blocked negotiations for rescheduling the foreign debt of these enterprises, but only those clauses whereby the jurisdiction of Argentine courts is relinquished in favor of New York courts. The Argentine Government was planning to use this same type of contract in renegotiating the foreign debt of 30 other public enterprises.

The judge makes it clear that the rejection of the appeal will not prevent the government from continuing the negotiations and from signing other contracts, as long as they do not include the clause accepting the jurisdiction of foreign courts.

Judge Asked To Relinquish Case

PY031714 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM) -- Oscar Mario Salvi, a federal judge with jurisdiction in the federal capital, has sent a note to his colleague of Rio Gallegos, Judge Pinto Kramer, asking him to disqualify himself from continuing to hear the case concerning the renegotiation of the Argentine foreign debt so that the case can be heard in the federal capital.

Judge Salvi passed this ruling in response to a petition filed by federal prosecutor Alberto Daniel Piotti, who contended that a decisive factor in determining which judge is to hear the case is the place where the crime was committed.

Pinto Kramer on Disqualification

PY040150 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1941 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 3 Oct (TELAM) -- Judge Federico Pinto Kramer, federal judge of Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz Province, referring to the note issued by Judge Mario Salvi asking Pinto Kramer to disqualify himself from hearing the case on the negotiation of the Argentine foreign debt, stated that to the moment he has not received anything. We have not yet received any note, he stated.

He also explained the possibility of disqualifying himself from hearing the case. He said that on 27 September I asked Judge Salvi to disqualify me, but Salvi has not yet answered my request, whether I can disqualify myself or not.

In remarks made at noon today to the radio program News Scope [Ambito de Noticias] of LV 8 Radio Libertador, through a telephone contact from Santa Cruz, he stated that it will be kept secret whether some officials will be called or not to testify regarding the investigation of the renegotiation of the Argentine foreign debt.

Former Minister Predicts Inflation

PY032118 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] Leopoldo Tettamanti, who was foreign trade secretary during the last Peronist administration, forecast yesterday that "the foreign banks will not declare Argentina's default" on its foreign debt, but added that as from now the country's situation will be such as though a default had in fact been declared.

Tettamanti said it was unlikely for default to be declared, since Argentina's foreign debt involves the assets of seven major US banks.

He stated that "Argentina has entered a (state of) economic collapse such as it has never known in its history" as "the government has no power to negotiate with foreign creditors."

"I don't even want to think about how far inflation will get between now and December," said Tettamanti, adding that "it is easy to predict that the parallel dollar will reach unthinkable figures."

He said that lack of information from the Central Bank kept economists from making an accurate appraisal of Argentina's foreign debt situation, but he said he "inferred" from the recent ban on the purchase of foreign exchange for payments abroad "that the country no longer has reserves with which to meet its most immediate obligations."

Tattamanti said this would bring about "the effects which take place when a country defaults. International organizations, foreign banks and companies will cut off credit, the import of essential industrial imports will be halted, and the country will be economically set apart from the international community."

"The only way out of this situation is for the government to transfer power to the constitutional authorities as soon as possible," he concluded, "so that they will be able to begin negotiations on the foreign debt."

ROUCO REPORTS ON POLITICAL STRATEGY OF MILITARY

PY032031 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 83 pp 1, 6

[J. Iglesias Rouco editorial: "On the Other Hand"]

[Excerpts] The new and disturbing situation created by Judge Pinto Kramer's ruling on the foreign debt, the general strike called yesterday by the CGT [General Labor Confederation] for next Tuesday (not yet known for what purpose), and the obvious disarray of the government actions, which is no longer even trying to hide its helplessness, apparently seem to have their counterpart in two military moves which, if they succeed, could prevent a collapse of the government and even offer the country some possibility of political recovery for the institutionalization of the country as opposed to the pessimistic picture drawn by some people.

According to our informers, the Army's promotion board has stopped working in relation to the promotion and appointment of high ranking officers (colonels, brigadier generals, and mayor generals). The decision to postpone promotions and appointments was reportedly announced by General Nicolaides during the last commanders' meeting. Another important general has also reportedly explained the reasons why this decision was advisable. As far as we know, the promotion board's decision to stop working was reportedly due to the willingness of the majority of the Army commanders that the reorganization of the High Command echelon be done by the civilian officials elected in the 30 October elections.

The most important advantage of the decision to postpone military promotions and appointments until 30 October is that it will facilitate dialogue between the future democratic government and the current and future military officials. Both Luder and Alfonsin have publicly and privately stated their desire to fully enforce the rights granted by the Constitution to the Presidency and the Senate on matters related to military appointments and responsibilities. They have even warned, perhaps even more so Alfonsin, that they would not accept any decisions made now in this area and that they would appoint in the High Military Command of the three branches of the Armed Forces officers they believe to be right for the job, even if doing so required the retirement of nearly half of the generals; 27 or 28 generals in the case of Lorenzo Miguel and Luder and many more than half in the case of Alfonsin.

We can also say that if the Army commanders decide to wait for the civilian leaders, they will save themselves a problem, a problem which according to reliable sources has already created serious confrontations between factions of some political parties, particularly the Peronist Party. For example: A few days ago Herminio Iglesias reportedly had a strong argument with Lorenzo Miguel on this issue. Apparently Miguel was not much inclined to accept a proposal by the Peronist candidate for Buenos Aires governor who wants the Peronist Party to get ahead of the Army Command in expressing its desire that General Trimarco become defense minister in the new constitutional government, and that General Verplaetsen become commander or chief of staff of the Army. According to press sources, Lorenzo Miguel has different ideas, particularly regarding General Trimarco, who for a long time was said to have more affinity with members of the CGT-Azopardo faction than with members of the 62 Organizations. Recently, Trimarco and Verplaetsen showed open sympathy for Herminio Iglesias in his struggle with Cafiero, who was supported by Lorenzo Miguel.

The second military move, mentioned at the beginning of this article, refers to missing persons, or the so-called consequences of the "dirty war," a move which can also contribute to easing the way for an initial agreement between constitutional officials and the Armed Forces. According to our informants, there is among the majority of those in the Army High Command who have the possibility of continuing in their military career some kind of agreement on the need to find as soon as possible a political "solution" to this problem in the direction indicated by the church -- a solution which is also supported to some degree by Luder and Alfonsin. As we said last Saturday, this solution will reportedly include: The total responsibility of the three commanders of the Armed Forces who headed the beginning of the "process" over the missing persons as a result of the system of repressing that was used; A condemnation of the system; and [an assurance] that the three officers (Videla, Massera, and Agosti) will be "brought to trial" in Congress.

AMBASSADOR REBUTS UK AT UN ASSEMBLY 29 SEP

PY031851 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] New York (United Nations), 29 Sep (TELAM) -- By availing itself of the right of rebuttal, Argentina responded today to the speech that UK Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe delivered yesterday. Argentina's permanent Ambassador to the United Nations Carlos Muniz spoke at the end of this afternoon's UN General Assembly meeting.

Muniz said that "in the speech he delivered yesterday, the UK foreign minister referred to the Malvinas Islands issue."

"It is not my intention," Muniz noted, "to give a detailed answer to the UK foreign minister's speech, because the General Assembly will address the issue as topic 25 of the agenda."

"But I do want to stress," he went on, "that the UK foreign minister has reaffirmed his government's intransigent position, which has stood in the way of a final solution to the dispute between the two countries."

"We are not surprised at this attitude, because we know that the UK Government has maintained an atmosphere of confrontation with Argentina to justify its refusal to negotiate and its military expansion in the South Atlantic."

MISSING PI POLITICIAN TURNS UP IN BRAZIL

PY031444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1240 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA) -- Ruben Alberto Alvarez, a candidate for deputy for Salta Province on the Intransigent Party [PI]'s ticket, has reappeared alive in Sao Paulo, Brazil, where he had gone after being "threatened," PI President Oscar Alende said today. Juan Carlos Manes, president of the PI convention, said that Alvarez has been in Sao Paulo "for a few days" and that he is in "good physical condition."

Alvarez has been reported missing for 12 days since he boarded a bus to take him from Salta to Resistencia, from where he was to travel to Buenos Aires to attend a national plenary meeting of former prisoners which will take place here on 7 October.

RADICAL PARTY PRECINCT INTENTIONALLY BURNED DOWN

PY301804 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1701 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (DYN) -- The premises of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] precinct in Guemes City, Buenos Aires Province, near Ezeiza International Airport, was intentionally set on fire at dawn today by a group of unidentified persons. The building was completely destroyed.

Today, Daniel Cohal, president of La Matanza UCR precinct, told DYN that "for some time now we have been threatened with firearms in Guemes City by people who identify themselves as members of the command of Peronist organizations."

The Radical leader added: "This is the first Radical precinct established in this place for the past 30 years. Last night a group of unidentified persons entered the building and with posters, leaflets, and papers built a pyre in the middle of the building which they set on fire, destroying the building completely." The destroyed precinct is near the road to Cintura at the bus stop known as "Peiusita."

RADICAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ADDRESSES RALLY

PY010316 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0211 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA) -- UCR [Radical Civic Union] presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin stated tonight before approximately 80,000 people that "we must make a very big joint effort to overcome the rift between military and civilians," adding that this effort "must be made strictly under the Constitution." Alfonsin stressed that "nobody will ever again attempt to stage a military coup because he will not get away with it."

The UCR president delivered his speech before a large crowd of enthusiastic people which filled the Ferrocarril Oeste soccer stadium located in downtown Buenos Aires. Approximately 10,000 other people who could not enter the stadium listened to the speech through loudspeakers in adjacent streets.

Alfonsin remarked that "the UCR has won and lost many times, but when it lost it never felt defeated because it occupied the place given it by the people." He said that "some people, especially those of the other popular party, should understand that it now their turn to lose."

Alfonsin promised that "we will increase the purchasing power of wages, implement an economic policy totally opposed to the present one, and do away with the indexation of the economy." He added that "the only way to heal the economy is by modifying the financial system to prevent speculation."

In another portion of his speech, Alfonsin reasserted that "the UCR will annul the recent Amnesty Law," but he said that "this does not mean that we will look back thirstily for revenge." He added that "our criticisms of the Amnesty Law are not aimed at dividing the Armed Forces but at stopping a few military officers from getting away with their crimes by loading all the responsibility on their subordinates."

Candidate for senator Fernando de la Rua, who received a great ovation, and Jorge Gomez, head of the Buenos Aires UCR committee, preceded Alfonsin.

The presidential candidate, whose words were received with successive outbreaks of enthusiasm, said that "we are experiencing a crisis which obliges us to use the language of authenticity and truth, which is the language of democracy, and not the fascist language of lies." He added that "the crisis requires sound answers leaving the use of insincerity, diatribe, and slander for the absurd minorities."

He said that "we will reestablish the state of law so that man will never have to bow before another man.

Alfonsin stated that "we will reestablish security for all so that everyone can participate in the future democracy," and that "we will change the penal code to reestablish the same punishment for the criminals and the torturers."

In another passage of his speech, acclaimed by the crowd, Alfonsin said that "there will be no more commanders in chief. There will be only one commander in chief of the Armed Forces and this person will be the one established by the Argentine Constitution; the president of the nation."

In the economic field, the UCR candidate said: "The economic fascism bequeathed to us by this process which needed a bloody repression to rule must be broken up."

LUDER PREDICTS 55-PERCENT PERONIST VICTORY

PY011934 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Sep (NA) -- Italo Luder, presidential candidate of the Justicialist Party [PJ], said that his party will win the October elections "by 55 percent of the votes" and that "the future of democracy in Argentina and the task of national reconstruction basically depends a great deal" on the relations between the PJ and the Radical Civic Union [UCR].

Luder also emphasized that within the critical context of the Argentine situation, "the most serious in his history," the PJ has "the particular importance" of preventing "an ideological radicalization which would have been natural under current circumstances.

In an exclusive interview granted to the daily LA EPOCA, the Peronist candidate said that "the PJ is a choice which represents a peaceful change for implementing production and the redistribution of salaries," a change which can be carried out "only with the social force of the workers of the Peronist Movement."

In reference to relations between the PJ and the UCR, if the PJ wins the elections, Luder said that "the future of democracy in Argentina and the task of national reconstruction, which will be very hard, depends a great deal on these relations."

He added: "The future government needs the support of all political and social sectors;" therefore "there must be a democratic commitment to support the institutional framework and create the necessary conditions to implement the measures the country needs."

Asked about what aspects he believes differentiate him from UCR candidate Raul Alfonsin in the presidential race, Luder said that "I am not arrogant enough to believe that Alfonsin is not better than I."

He added: "However, I believe I have more experience, intellectual capabilities and knowledge to assume the responsibility of leading the destiny of the nation."

He said that power must be transferred to constitutional officials "on 15 December" and that "the illegal acts" will be "a heavy burden on the constitutional government."

He added: "Obviously, the three branches of government will operate under the constitutional scheme; therefore, this drama of illegal wrongdoings will be legally settled in the judicial branch."

Regarding the Argentine foreign debt, he said that "we are going to pay only the legitimate debt, because we are particularly going to investigate the liabilities, as we assume that there are forged obligations." Asked again how the legitimate debt was going to be paid, Luder said that he was going to say how it was not going to be paid. He added: "We are not going to pay it with the hunger and sacrifice of the Argentines."

Upon defining his administration if he wins the elections, Luder emphasized that "my first priority will be to strengthen the institutions to create the necessary conditions to implement measures to increase production."

He said: "We are going to start the immediate reactivation of the production sector, and to do so it will be necessary to reorganize salary policies, not just because social justice is for us the basic fundamental of our historic tradition, but because economically it is not possible to regenerate production if there is no sustained demand."

Luder went on to say that it will be "necessary to reach an economic agreement" to prevent "destructive intersectorial disputes," and that "it must be admitted that current salaries are way below traditional levels."

He also said that although he does not support "price controls," that "a measure of this type in the first stages of the government and for a limited time" could be adopted.

Regarding the Armed Forces, he said that "the first priority is to subordinate them to the civilian power" and that the president, "who is the commander in chief," maintain "a close contact with them."

In conclusion, in reference to relations with the United States and England, Luder said that "we will reorganize our economic relations" with the United States," but "there will be no settlement with Great Britain due to its inflexibility and rejection of any type of negotiation."

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PY032059 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has stated that the country's general situation is that of partial tranquillity in view of the various problems affecting the nation now. He added that no state security organization has detained Colonel Rico Toro, as reported by unofficial sources.

Alvarez Plata held a meeting with the president of the republic to present him a detailed report on the national situation in the matters which are under his jurisdiction. He admitted the existence of problems stemming from strikes, stoppages, and threats of various natures, including the threat of conspiracy against the democratization process.

In answer to questions by the press on this situation, and whether the government would be forced to adopt coercive measures, he said that this problem must be treated between the government and the legislative branch, in keeping with the democratic process prevailing in the country.

When reporters asked whether these measures would be adopted, including the state of siege, Alvarez Plata said that this issue has not yet been discussed. He also paid little attention to a possible uprising against the current regime, as claimed by a sector of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left.

He also said that he is still receiving reports on the situation in (Chapare), and denied again the existence of safe houses organized by guerrilla groups in the country.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ESTABLISHED WITH GDR

PY301329 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] On Thursday, Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena received the protocol visit of Bruno Kiesler, representative of the GDR People's Chamber. At the end of the meeting, the GDR representative told the local media about the establishment of a friendship society between Bolivia and the GDR as a result of the relationship between the two countries.

SAO PAULO MARKETS LOOTED; 13 PEOPLE ARRESTED

PY031451 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] No supermarkets or markets were reported looted over the weekend. However, looting resumed at 0000 today. People from the (Buraco Quente) shantytown looted stores of the (Campo Velho) area. Reporter (Ivan Quadros) filed this report. Sao Paulo markets and supermarkets continue to be looted. Three cases were reported early this morning from 0000 to 0300; 13 people were reported arrested.

Havana Reports Protests

PA012207 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Last night, thousands of people participated in demonstrations organized by labor unions and opposition parties in various Brazilian cities to protest an executive decree modifying the law on salaries.

The demonstrators gathered in various plazas in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Salvador, Recife, Belo Horizonte, and other capitals of the 23 states of Brazil, and harshly criticized the government of General Joao Baptista Figueiredo. The protesters demanded the replacement of Antonio Delfin Galveas, minister of finance, as well as the abrogation of the agreement signed between the government and the IMF regarding extension of a $4.5-billion loan.

COMPANY PROVIDES AIR FORCE WITH TUCANO PLANES

PY301925 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Aeronautics Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos today visited the installations of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company in Sao Jose dos Campos and presided over the ceremony marking the delivery of eight Tucano planes to the Aeronautics Materiel Department Board.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET REINSTATES 35 MINEWORKERS

PY031210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0016 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 2 Oct (EFE) -- Today pro-government union leader Guillermo Medina thanked President Augusto Pinochet for his decision to reinstate 35 mineworkers at the El Teniente mine. Since last June's strike, 70 mineworkers have had their contracts suspended.

According to information disclosed by the Confederation of Copper Workers, there are still about 500 mineworkers from El Teniente of Rancagua, El Salvador of Salvador, and Andina of Los Andes who have not yet returned to work.

SANTIAGO INTENDANT DISCUSSES SQUATTER PROBLEM

PY031546 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Santiago intendant, Brigadier General (Roberto Guillar), has charged that political agitators have infiltrated the groups which have illegally occupied land in Santiago. He also reported that an agitator had paid one of the squatters to occupy land; the squatter later died of bronchial pneumonia.

(Guillar) charged that agitators also traveled with the first group of homeless people sent to the northern area. According to the intendant, the agitators attempted to force the people not to travel, threatening them with death. They also tried to stage a rally in (Los Vilos) but their attempt failed. Later, when Carabineros learned about their actions, they fled. The intendant said that the time will come when he will use all available means to remove squatters. At that time, he noted, those who refuse to leave will be arrested.

Intendant (Guillar) reported that copperworker leader Rodolfo Seguel had advised the homeless people to refuse to leave the place they had occupied. The Santiago intendant noted that those who illegally occupy public or privately owned land will not be entitled to receive the housing subsidy.

The intendant appealed to squatters to voluntarily leave, taking into account that they will be given everything they need in order to move to other areas or to their relatives' houses. He said that force will not be used in these cases. The intendant reported that the people have not yet been given a deadline for leaving the land they have occupied but, he added, they will be advised in due time.

Intendant (Guillar) also reported that the first group of more than 1,000 homeless people has already been sent to the northern region of the country. The Santiago intendant also said that starting today all Santiago municipalities will be instructed to conduct an in-depth investigation into the homeless people's situation and on the need for new houses. This will be done to find a lasting solution. Several offers have been received from different rural localities, where the homeless people could move and find jobs.

BUSTOS TO INTERVENE FOR JAILED PUBLISHER

PY040052 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Manuel Bustos, chairman of the National Union Coordinating Board, has announced that, along with a group of union leaders, he will submit an injunction on behalf of the imprisoned director of the ANALISIS magazine, Juan Pablo Cardenas.

Bustos made this announcement after he went to the prison to visit Cardenas this morning. On that occasion, Bustos highlighted the meeting.

Concerning the injunction to be submitted on behalf of the director of ANALISIS magazine, Bustos said that the writ would be filed by 15 to 20 union leaders.

Bustos said that at 1400 he will go to see the Supreme Court's president, Rafael Retamal, along with the International union leader who had come with him to Chile. Bustos also noted that this afternoon he would go to the [Sumar] plant to see about his reinstatement in the job he was holding prior to his banishment. In this regard, Bustos expressed his belief that he would be reinstated without difficulty.

REPUBLICAN PARTY CHIEF HEADS DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

PY031259 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1902 GMT 2 Oct 83

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 2 Oct (EFE) -- Starting today, Hugo Zepeda, head of the rightist Republican Party, will head the Chilean opposition coalition Democratic Alliance (AD). This was done in accordance with the monthly alphabetical order rotation of each representative approved by AD leaders.

Upon concluding the AD presidency, Christian Democrat Gabriel Valdes left for Caracas today to attend the SELA meeting. He will then go to Paris to attend the UNESCO meeting.

PRC EMBASSY LOOKS FOR COMMERCIAL INVESTMENTS

PY031243 Paris AFP in Spanish 1631 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 1 Oct (AFP) -- Today the PRC Embassy in Santiago reported that China hopes to invest in Chile to install commercial enterprises, possibly in mining and forestry. However, PRC Embassy Secretary (Qu Naivi) said that the projects are still in the study stage. So far economic links between these two Pacific nations remain at the travel level.

HAVANA REPORTS POPULAR RALLIES SCHEDULED

PA292358 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The fascist Chilean regime will denationalize large copper reserves that have a potential value of $48 billion. Radomiro Perez, a former Christian Democratic parliamentarian, said that Augusto Pinochet will allow the return of transnational copper companies that operated in Chile until 1971 when, within 2 months, he will put the new law on mine concessions into effect. Radomiro Perez said that this legislation will cease to be effective when democracy is reestablished in Chile.

Chilean construction workers have prepared a rally for today, Thursday, which has been banned by the fascist Chilean authorities. It has been announced that in the next few days other popular rallies will be held, including a national Chilean student strike; and on 13 October a sixth national protest campaign has been called by the Metropolitan Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Metropolitana de Pobladores].

SCHEDULE OF BETANCUR'S U.S., EUROPEAN TOUR

PA031212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0201 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota, 2 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Belisario Betancur tonight announced that on Tuesday he will begin a tour that will take him to the United States, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

During a televised message, President Betancur said that on Wednesday he will speak before the UN General Assembly in New York. Following his presentation, President Betancur will meet with Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, as well as with U.S. bankers.

On that same day he will travel to Rome, where he will be received by Pope John Paul II. The president will be accompanied by Cardinal Alfonso Lopez Trujillo, and by Monsignor Dario Castrillon, secretary of the Latin American Bishop Conference, CELAM.

President Betancur will meet in Brussels on Thursday with EEC and European Parliament representatives. The Colombian President added that he will return to Bogota on Sunday after his visit to Madrid and Oviedo, Spain.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES

PA011408 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 11

[Report on interview granted by Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, Colombian ambassador to the United States, to Emisoras CARACOL Network; from Washington; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Ambassador, one of the factors that fully justifies the Colombian Government's involvement -- through the Contadora Group -- in efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problems of Central America is related to economics, since after all, our situation, our economy, depends on coffee, and El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala -- all Central American countries -- also produce coffee. We understand that you will discuss this subject today with Henry Kissinger.

[Answer] Yes sir, we will meet today and it will not be the first time. Mr Kissinger has said on several occasions -- and this seems to be his policy -- that the bipartisan commission created by President Reagan to analyze the economic problems of Central America over the medium and long term will not devote itself exclusively to the economies of these countries, but will also work to formulate a broader policy which will include the five Central American countries, the Caribbean, and the four members of the Contadora Group.

Mr Kissinger has mentioned this to us on two different occasions. to this end, I have discussed the coffee problem with him. In other words, I have briefed him on the difficulties that coffee-producing countries are having in maintaining the Coffee Pact quotas, due to a lack of funds to pay for reserves. A great deal of coffee is sold on the markets of the so-called outside-of-quota countries, disrupting the pact's discipline and creating a dangerous situation.

At the meeting with Mr Kissinger, I will drop some hints on the subject. We must not forget that President Belisario Betancur will also meet Kissinger.

We have invited him to breakfast at the Waldorf Astoria in New York on 5 October. Kissinger will be accompanied by one of the members of his commission. On that occasion, we will be able to further develop this subject, and will probably touch upon other political issues as well.

Colombians in the United States

[Question] In an editorial published last week by CUION magazine, former President Pastrana openly complained about the treatment we Colombians receive in the United States. He said that we are generally treated in a discourteous manner and at U.S. customs posts, face a degree of cruelty. Pastrana expressed his grief, as a Colombian, at the treatment meted out by U.S. authorities to any Colombian visiting Miami, New York, or Washington. What is your opinion?

[Answer] Some of that has occurred, because there have been many border incidents -- so to speak -- at the airports. When Colombians arrive, they are treated discourteously, even though violence is never used. They are kept under excessive surveillance by the U.S. authorities. This happens especially in Miami, and to some extent in New York. The situation is not the same in other cities, such as Los Angeles. Unfortunately, the reason for this is that Colombians are quite frequently involved in drug trafficking. I have spoken with several Colombian pilots and with others who represent our aviation, and they have all acknowledged that drugs are brought aboard planes using every possible ruse. They added that there is no way to control this, as people carry marijuana and cocaine in boxes, books, clothes, and spare parts. This only "justifies" the attitude of U.S. authorities, who naturally conduct their searches with excessive zeal. They believe that their method of search is justified, as it eventually does discover something, since drugs are being transported in every possible way through luggage coming from Colombia. Obviously, this situation is embarrassing. Very embarrassing. It is sad, as this discrimination against Colombians is distressing. We know that it is not the result of an order from the top, so to speak, of the U.S. Government. Rather, it is caused by a generalized practice on the part of Customs inspectors, who often find exactly what they're looking for in Colombian planes and luggage; illegal drugs. This is their justification.

The Extradition Treaty

[Question] Now, Mr Ambassador, there is much talk in Colombia these days about the implementation of the Extradition Treaty signed between Colombia and the United States. Some say that the treaty is an insult to Colombian sovereignty, while others maintain that we should have never accepted the conditions imposed by the treaty. What is your opinion of the Extradition Treaty?

[Answer] This document was carefully analyzed. There are similar treaties throughout the world. What really concerns me is that it took a document which refers not to Colombian justice, but to foreign justice to prevent the mafia from gaining control of evrything. In other words, it seems that foreign justice was effective where Colombian justice was not. We must change this.

[Question] What is that, Mr Ambassador?

[Answer] Colombian judicial procedures and the natural impact of our judicial system are totally inefficient. While there is little respect for Colombian law, foreign law is feared.

[Question] What would you suppose is the reason for this, Mr Ambassador?

[Answer] This is what we must find out. In order to defend itself from the mafia, the country should not depend on foreign courts to punish the mafiosos.

FORMER GUERRILLAS TO HOLD AMNESTY COMMEMORATION

PA030442 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota -- Former members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the M-19 [19 April Movement] announced today that they will hold a political meeting at the national capitol on 20 September in commemoration of the first anniversary of the enactment of the amnesty law by President Betancur.

Gustavo Fajardo, a former M-19 activist, has said that former guerrillas and political, economic and union leaders will attend the event, which is being organized by the "Bateman Option for Peace" group.

FOUR M-19 INSURGENTS KILLED BY ARMY TROOPS

PA011557 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Cali -- Four insurgents from the self-styled M-19 [19 April] movement were killed today during fighting with troops from the 3d Brigade near the San Miguel River in Putumayo.

A report from Army Headquarters revealed that the subversives, who are known in the M-19 by the aliases "Alfonso," "El Pecas," "Mano Negra," and "Luis," and are members of the column led by (Reemberto) Artunduaga, alias "Yuri," were killed during a clash that took place in Los Caimos. During the engagement, government troops confiscated a large amount of weapons and field equipment that was abandoned by the subversives, who fled by way of the San Miguel River.

BRIEFS

SALE OF CARBON NEGOTIATED -- Mines Minister Carlos Martinez Simahan has said that Colombia is negotiating with 20 countries, particularly European and Caribbean, for the future sale of carbon from Cerrejon in Guajira. He said that negotiations with Denmark had been settled whereby 600 tons of carbon from the northern zone will be sold to that country in 1985. Martinez Simahan also said that a contract with Jamaica is being studied in which Colombia would exchange carbon from the central zone for bauxite. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Sep 83 p 10 PA]

NEWS AGENCY UNDER STUDY -- Bogota, 17 Sep (AFP) -- President Belisario Betancur has not yet decided if his country will take part in the UNESCO-proposed Latin American Agency for Special Information Service, ALASEI. In addressing newsmen who support the idea, he said: "I personally would feel uncomfortable knowing that my government has a news agency at its service." He said that the government must study the proposal carefully before taking any further steps. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 17 Sep 83 PA]

HURTADO OPTIMISTIC ON NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

PA011640 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] President Oswaldo Hurtado has expressed optimism over future results of a new economic order and the big powers' attitude toward Latin America. Latin America has matured and is more realistic in seeking and giving solutions to its problems, President Hurtado said during a news conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Hurtado explained that he was not suggesting a club of debtors, nor that countries not pay their debts. What he was suggesting was that international lending banks give these countries more time to pay their debts.

He added that he did not see why Latin America united in [words indistinct] should be regarded as trying to create a North-South division.

In relation to the territorial conflict with Peru, President Hurtado said that all efforts are being made for a peaceful solution in which justice should prevail over force.

PRESIDENT HURTADO RETURNS FROM UN SESSION

PA020058 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Quito, 1 Oct (AFP) -- President Oswaldo Hurtado arrived here tonight from New York, where he attended the UN General Assembly sessions.

The plane that brought the president and his entourage landed at 1850.

Discusses Policy Issues

PA030042 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado returned at 1845 yesterday from New York, where he attended the UN General Assembly. President Hurtado said he was satisfied with his participation in the General Assembly and noted that Ecuador's economic policy is gaining acceptance.

There must be continuity in the nation's foreign policy in order to retain credibility, President Hurtado said during an interview aboard the plane en route to Ecuador with reporters who covered his visit to the United Nations. The Ecuadorean head of state said this in response to a question from a reporter who asked if he feared that in the event of an electoral victory by the opposition, his initiative on methods by which Latin America can jointly face the economic crisis would be abandoned. He pointed out that if worst comes to worst, and a candidate who criticizes everything without thought wins the elections, it could logically be expected that he would do exactly the opposite of what the current government has done; thus, he would abandon the Paute project, the Daule-Peripa project, the literacy campaign, educational reform, and by the same token he would abandon the present government's foreign policy.

President Hurtado said that the upcoming electoral campaign will be crucial for the future of Ecuador's democracy. The decision will, of course, be made by the Ecuadoreans themselves. Hurtado has promised the nation free elections.

The president of the republic, he noted, represents the country abroad. Therefore, he should be accompanied on foreign trips by representatives of all political parties. However, that is not possible because of the mental aberrations of some who claim to be political leaders."

During his interview aboard the Ecuatoriana de Aviacion plane, the president said that aside from the economic crisis, the main topic of discussion in his meetings with heads of state and foreign ministers was the Central American conflict. In New York on Thursday and Friday, President Hurtado met with Indira Gandhi of India, Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua, Mika Spiljak of Yugoslavia, Muhammand Husni Mubarak of Egypt, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

President Hurtado said that in his meeting with Shultz, he broached Ecuador's territorial issue, but primarily discussed economic topics. He told Shultz that the United States ust urgently intervene to ensure that international credit organizations offer better inancing conditions to the developing nations. He mentioned the World Bank, and noted hat it is imperative to reduce the demands established when granting credit. He also said the United States must increase its payment share to the IMF, and noted the positive attitude demonstrated by President Reagan, who appealed to the U.S. Congress to approve just such an increase.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR ASKED TO RESIGN -- Manuel de Guzman Polanco, Ecuadorean ambassador to the Vatican has left his post after being asked to resign by the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry for his open attacks on the current administration, which he accused of preparing a fraud for the 1984 elections. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Sep 83 PA]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- Ecuador's oil production has increased to 244,500 barrels per day, while exports have increased to 111,000 barrels. This will make it possible to comply with the government's announcement that, until the end of this year, Ecuador will produce 250,000 barrels of oil per day, Natural and Energy Resources Minister Gustavo Galindo said, while reiterating that the government's fuel price policy will not change. [Excerpt] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Sep 83 PA]

FISHERMEN MARCH ON LIMA TO PETITION BELAUNDE

PY040142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1711 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Thousands of fishermen, headed by a priest, have been walking for a week toward Lima in a march of sacrifice to ask President Fernando Belaunde to save their State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency [Pescaperu]. According to Minister of Fisheries Fortunato Guesada, the enterprise is bankrupt, so it will have to reduce the number of its public employees from 6,000 to 1,600. These employees have been on strike for 33 days demanding the payment of delayed salaries and the refloating of Pescaperu.

The column of fishermen left from Chicama, 480 km north of Lima, and more fishermen have joined them from the ports near the Panamerican Highway, especially from Coishco and Chimbote.

In Coisho, 30 km from Chicama, a large group of fishermen headed by their 50-year-old parish priest, Dominican Father Eduardo Ferrick, joined the column of marchers. Though with blisters on his feet, the priest encourages the fishermen and their families to go on, and celebrates mass for them every morning.

The marchers hope to arrive in Lima the day after tomorrow, Wednesday though the fate of Pescaperu seems to have been decided in this capital.

SENATOR ZAVALA'S EXPULSION ANNOUNCED BY APRA

PY032103 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Sep 83 p 5

[Excerpts] As Armando Villanueva had announced in Chimbote, Senator Julio Cruzado Zavala, president of the CPT [Confederation of Workers of Peru], has been definitely expelled from the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance]. This information was confirmed to LA REPUBLICA by several APRA members yesterday.

The disciplinary measure was taken some time ago, but was announced for the first time by Villanueva during his recent tour to Chimbote, where he swore in the APRA candidates for councilmen and met with the labor sector during a crowded meeting held in that port.

APRA Deputy Luis Negreiros Criado, who was present at the aforementioned meeting, recalled that the announcement of Cruzado's expulsion had been made by Villanueva at the same time he announced the APRA's decision to support the national civic stoppage scheduled for tomorrow, Tuesday.

He also pointed out that whenever the working class is struggling for something, any divergent view tends to weaken their forces.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

PY301921 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (AFP) -- The Brazilian navy minister, Admiral Maximiliano da Silva Fonseca, stressed here today the friendly ties existing between the Peruvian and Brazilian Navies. The Brazilian admiral is paying an official visit to Peru at the invitation of the Peruvian Navy.

Today he attended a ceremony held at the Peruvian naval school to pay homage to Admiral Miguel Grau, the great hero of the Peruvian Navy. The Brazilian Navy minister's visit will end tomorrow.

ANTISUBVERSION CENTER TO BE BUILT IN AYACUCHO

PY031317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0335 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Today Interior Minister Luis Percovich announced that the Peruvian Government has decided to build an antisubversion center in Ayacucho, birthplace of terrorism in this country. The minister said that the cabinet approved a decree authorizing the construction of the project, including the enlargement of the Mazamari Command Headquarters located in Junin Department, east of Lima.

He added that the new infrastructure will provide the police forces "more appropriate" training in their struggle against subversion. Percovich made these remarks to the press after the weekly cabinet meeting. He also said that the 24-hour strike called by the pro-communist General Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP) for last Tuesday "was not successful."

FIVE TERRORISTS, ONE POLICEMAN DIE IN AYACUCHO

PY031238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0152 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (EFE) -- Today, official sources reported that five terrorists and one policeman were killed during the last 24 hours in Ayacucho Department. According to a communique of the Emergency Zone Military Political Command, the terrorists were killed during the confrontation with police forces yesterday in Cayara, 143 km south of Ayacucho. Civil Guard policeman Eulogio Gutierrez was murdered today by alleged members of the Maoist Shining Path group, who riddled him with bullets in Santa Rosa, La Mar Province.

Yesterday Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich talked about the confrontation in Cayara when he still had not received an official report from that area, saying that terrorist violence had decreased in the national territory except in the central mountain range.

Today in his comment about subversion, the minister said that the relative tranquility of the last 70 days may be due to the vigilant action of the police forces or "a tactical withdrawal" by "Shining Path."

Caina Governor Killed

PY032156 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Sep 83 p 8

[By correspondent Luis Velasquez Tagle]

[Excerpt] Huanuco, 22 Sep -- Moises Ponce Ochoa, Popular Action governor of the town of Caina, was shot to death by horse-riding subversive elements who surprised him in his house. After placing on the governor's body the well-known sign "This Is How The Informers Die," the attackers fled. The telegraph operator and a school teacher named Sotil were also murdered by the terrorists. These murders were confirmed today by Colonel Raul Torres, departmental chief of the Huanuco Civil Guards, who upon learning about the new terrorist incursion, deployed a detachment of 25 policemen to the town of Caina, which is located in Ambo Province.

THREE OPPOSITION POLITICIANS ARRESTED 1 OCT

PY031239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0928 GMT 1 Oct 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 1 Oct (EFE) -- Three more opposition politicians have been arrested while the government and leaders of political parties are accusing each other of obstructing the country's democratization program.

In Tacuarembo, 380 km north of Montevideo, the government has arrested a national leader of the Blanco Party, a local leader, and a third who is a member of a youth organization for demonstrating during the day of protest last Sunday. This incident has created a new point of confrontation between the military and the government [as received].

In Montevideo the three main political parties authorized by the regime are refusing to continue the dialogue with the government because they believe that the conditions for exchanging ideas do not exist.

Yesterday CORREO DE LOS VIERNES, a publication of the Colorado Party, accused President Gregorio Alvarez, Interior Minister General Hugo Linares Brum, and 2d Army Division General Julio Bonelli of being responsible for the confrontations which are obstructing democratization.

The two generals, one of them retired, support President Alvarez while other officers considered to be "professionals" support quick institutionalization of the country.

The chief of state said during a ceremony that those who "only consider their own views are the ones creating frictions." Alvarez publicly acknowledged the confrontations without giving any names, adding that the guilty are those who do not want Uruguayans to live in democracy again. The president also said that neither the government nor the political parties, as institutions, want the breaking up of the process for democracy. He said: "The greatness of the Uruguayan people lies in their ability to compromise to achieve great objectives for our fatherland."

He continued: "We do not want to import foreign situations or solutions, because Uruguayan problems will be solved by Uruguayans," an allusion to the banging of pans in the Chilean style which has become popular in the country.

INDUSTRIES MINISTER CHIARINO SPEAKS ON ECONOMY

PY302137 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Uruguayan minister of industries today made several remarks concerning the government's stand on export incentives. The minister spoke a few minutes ago in Minas, where government officials are engaged in various dedicatory ceremonies.

[Begin Chiarino Recording] As you all know very well, because you are bearing it daily, we are governing in extremely troubled times, which has forced us to put into practice extraordinarily restrictive savings measures.

These measures have been painful but necessary to save the country from the gloomy consequences of a crisis that has spread worldwide. These measures, which were implemented after a sound, in-depth survey, which, above all was straightforward with the public, have coped with the problems realistically. The government has kept a firm stand despite everybody's pessimism, and although it is willing to hear serious proposals and suggestions, it has turned a deaf ear to songs of sirens calling for apparently simple solutions which would mean mortgaging our country's fate. Today I would like to convey an optimistic message to the public in general and to the industrialists in particular, because this combination of austerity and many efforts is already yielding results. Unemployment is decreasing, [words indistinct] are declining dramatically, exports are soaring, the exchange rates have leveled off, the restructuring of our foreign debt has been achieved, we have strengthened our reserves, and, at this time, Uruguay is one of the few countries in the area which is making regular payments to its creditors abroad. All these symptoms make us confident and certain that through united effort and sacrifice the nation will make headway, overcoming this plight, and the existing international obstacles. Let us keep fighting while we eagerly look forward to the time when the government may be able to tell the citizenry that their plight is over and that the country will again walk the path of prosperity. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER SCORES DAYS OF PROTEST

FY302130 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Interior Minister General Hugo Linares Brum tonight stated that the days of protests which are occurring in Uruguay are no longer peaceful because of the incidents that are occurring.

In his remarks, the interior minister said that during the demonstrations almost 100 incidents were recorded, and that several persons were forced to participate in the protest featuring the banging of pots and pans and blackouts in homes.

According to Linares, there were verbal and physical aggressions, and assaults against private property during these days of protest which, called by the political parties an by the Workers Interunion Plenum, an organization not officially recognized, were staged on 25 August and 25 September.

Minister Linares mentioned as an example of coercion the case of a police agent who fired his weapon due to the harassment of a mob that was stoning his house during the first day of protest, thus wounding one of the aggressors.

HERRERA COMMENTS ON AREA PEACE, CONTADORA

PA030210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0039 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 2 Oct (EFE) -- The Venezuelan president today stressed that there is a need to establish democratic governments in Central America, "regardless of their political orientation, because this is the only way to secure real peace."

Luis Herrera Campins expressed concern over the latest developments on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border and over other incidents that have significantly increased tension among the area's nations.

In that context, he insisted that such tension in Central America must be urgently eliminated if peace in the region is to be achieved.

According to the Venezuelan head of state, it is also necessary to provide incentives for the economies of the area's countries, to promote their economic growth, and to rectify persistent social injustices.

Herrera Campins declared that the industrialized nations should provide the greatest cooperation in that process, and urged them to make every effort to avoid the internationalization of existing conflicts.

Referring to the Contadora Group, in which Venezuela participates with Colombia, Mexico, and Panama, he pointed out that one of the most positive aspects of the Central American conflict has been the intervention of that group, "with its moral, democratic, peaceful, and Latin American authority."

TROOPS KILL EIGHT ELN GUERRILLAS ON BORDER

PA011556 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Cucuta -- Eight guerrillas from the outlawed National Liberation Army were killed in the past few hours during armed clashes with Venezuelan troops in the (San Camilo) jungle, in the Colombian-Venezuelan border area. An official spokesman confirmed the report here tonight. According to reports, the eight subversives killed during the clashes with Venezuelan Army troops had attacked the Cutufi military post a few days ago in that neighboring country.

CUBA'S BRAVO RAPS U.S., CONCLUDES VISIT

FL032330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2015 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The United States is continuing to show no sign of wanting peace in Central America, and the threats against Mexican tankers carrying oil to Nicaragua are part of the U.S. campaign to attack the sovereignty of that country. These were the remarks of [Flavio Bravo Pardo], president of Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government, shortly before departing for his country after a 1-week visit to this capital. He maintained that the Contadora Group has not failed and would continue with its efforts to establish peace in Central America.

Mexico is a country which will not let itself be intimidated or manipulated because it protects and defends its independence, he added. He noted that Mexico has always demonstrated a policy of settling problems through peaceful means but, he said, this attitude is not shared by other countries in Central America.

He said that Nicaragua is going through trying times due to the aggression of imperialism and its allies. However, he said, the Sandinists will have to triumph again in order to determine their own destiny. But he noted that as long as the United States continues with its hypocrisy of advocating peace on the one hand and encouraging violence on the other, Nicaragua would have to continue to pursue victory.

FDN, IMF SEEK HALT OF OIL SHIPMENTS TO NICARAGUA

FDN Threats Termed 'Frivolous'

FL031258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0009 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Mexico, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Senate Leader Miguel Gonzalez Avelar has termed frivolous the threats that have been made against the state-owned enterprise Mexican Petroleum by the counterrevolutionaries that are attacking Nicaragua. Gonzalez Avelar asserted that the attitude of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) will be analyzed by the Mexican Senate, because, he said, it is the legislative branch's task to remain up to date regarding Mexico's foreign policy.

Flavio Bravo, president of the Assembly of the People's Government of Cuba -- who departed today for Havana after an official stay in Mexico, has said that continuing the shipments of oil to Nicaragua, despite the FDN threats, is a sensible and very Mexican attitude.

Commitments Will Be Met

FL032250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2010 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Terrorist threats will never alter the course of Mexican foreign policy and the country will punctually meet its commitments to supply oil to the sister Republic of Nicaragua, members of the Mexican Senate asserted today. Representatives of the Senate Foreign Relations, Navy, and Defense Committees stressed that the country has the necessary means of safeguarding its sovereignty, and rejected ultraist pressures which, they said, will not prosper because our country has the propriety of history on its side.

The legislators were responding to threats made last week by Nicaraguan counterrevolutinaries that they would attack Mexican oil tankers carrying oil to Nicaragua.

Security May Be Tightened

FL011340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Urgent news reports from Mexico City state that Mexico will continue to supply oil to Nicaragua despite threats from anti-Sandinist groups that they will sink Mexican oil tankers coming near that Central American nation. Ricardo Valero, under secretary of foreign relations, told the press that his government will continue to meet its commitments to supply oil to Central American nations, including Nicaragua. Valero did not discount the possibility that some tightening of security measures may be implemented in order to prevent an attack from the counterrevolutionary forces which threatened from Honduras that they will sink Mexican taners carrying oil to Nicaragua.

Havana Cites IMF 'Pressure'

PA031443 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] It has been learned in Washington that the IMF has threatened to freeze loans to Mexico if Mexico continues to supply petroleum to Nicaragua. The IMF threatened to review the third portion of the renegotiation of Mexico's foreign debt if Mexico does not collect soon from Nicaragua payment for the September petroleum shipments.

The reports on the IMF pressure were issued shortly after the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Force threatened to sink Mexican ships that unload petroleum in Nicaragua.

FRG MINISTER LAUDS NATION'S INDEPENDENT POLICY

FL011645 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Juergen Warnke, FRG minister of economic cooperation, said during a visit to the Chamber of Deputies that the independence of Mexico's foreign policy should be copied by other countries. He expressed respect for Mexico because, he said, we can see how it has taken the path toward prosperity and economic well-being. He noted as a great achievement the fact that our country had been able to reverse the trade and balance-of-payments deficit. Warnke, who heads a delegation of FRG legislators, said his country is following the peacekeeping efforts of the Contadora Group with great interest.

PEASANTS PARALYZE OILFIELDS IN TABASCO

PA031831 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Oct 83 pp 1A, 8A, 9A

[Article by reporter A. Sepulveda I.]

[Excerpt] Lazaro Cardenas Ejido, Tabasco, 30 Sep -- Demanding that an agreement signed with Pemex be honored, peasants of the Ribereno Pact [Pacto Ribereno] are staging a sit-down protest at seven oilfields in the La Chontalpa region, where they have paralyzed the production of 300 out of 518 wells. The agreement guaranteed the payment of 4,123,000,000 pesos as indemnification for the contamination of 50,000 hectares of farm and cattle raising land.

At dawn today approximately 30 judicial policemen "beat up, kidnapped, and held incommunicado 15 dissidents" as they launched "a repression against our movement," and in view of this "we will not yield," Eulogio Mendez Perez, leader of the Ribereno Pact, stated.

Captain Wilfrido Robledo Madrid, director general of the Tabasco Police and Traffic Department, met with Mendez Perez in Comalco at 1030 and told him that he would exchange the 15 prisoners for the 78 Pemex vehicles that the coastal residents are holding at the Lazaro Cardenas Ejido, as well as for their withdrawal from the oil installations. Mendez Perez reported this proposal after the meeting.

"In response to this aggression," approximately 2,000 peasants began a sit-down demonstration this morning to protest "the terrorism that was begun today with the arrests." They are demanding that their companeros be released without any conditions, and explained that they "are not going to negotiate any further; we want our money now; our patience is worn out."

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON SUCCESS OF ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

FL291957 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0211 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Mexico, 28 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican campaign against narcotics traffic has been praised and accepted as a model to be applied by other countries, according to a statement made today by Sergio Garcia Ramirez, attorney general of Mexico. In the race against drugs, we must stay in first place and always look ahead, conscious of the situation in which we find ourselves, added the attorney general

Luis Octavio Porte Petit, first deputy attorney general, pointed out that 34,290 fields of marijuana and poppy were destroyed between August 1982 and August 1983. During the similar period in 1981-1982, 18,494 fields occupying 2,437 hectares were destroyed. Porte Petit indicated that during the past year, aerial spraying had increased to 7,474 flying hours, using aerial navigation equipment of the Attorney General's Office. In comparison with the preceding year, the number of flying hours for purposes of detection and spraying increased 3,633 hours.

Of the 3,634 persons arrested for illegal drug activities, 213 were foreigners. All were detained and are awaiting trial.

BRIEFS

NEW ISRAELI AMBASSADOR -- Moshe Arad, the new Israeli ambassador to Mexico, has arrived to present his credentials to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 3 PA]

TOURISM REVENUE -- Deputy Jose Estefan Acar has reported that this year Mexico will earn $2 billion from tourist services. He also said that the tourism industry is experiencing a full recovery. [Summary] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 25 Sep 83 p 2 PA]

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AGREEMENT -- The Mexican Petroleum Institute and the Protexa Group have signed an agreement to join efforts to provide research, engineering, technological, and construction services in the international market of the petroleum industry. This is the first time a parastate and private enterprise have signed such a cooperation agreement. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Sep 83 p 32-A PA]

NORIEGA EXPLAINS PARTICIPATION IN CONDECA

PA031937 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] General Noriega, commander in chief of Panama's National Guard, this afternoon went to Caracas, Venezuela, to participate in the 15th Conference of American Army Commanders. Gen Noriega was seen off at the airport by Chief of Staff Colonel Roberto Diaz and other members of the staff. Gen Noriega traveled in the company of Colonels Julian Melo and Elias Castillo, Major Carlos Garcia, and their wives.

Shortly before his departure, Televisora Nacional interviewed Gen Noriega about his recent visit to Guatemala, where he met with the military chiefs of the Central American area, excluding Nicaragua, to discuss the reactivation of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council].

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Diana Arosemena] General, you have just returned from a high-level military meeting in Central America. The participants discussed the CONDECA matter, according to reports. Why, if Panama has always spoken in favor of nonintervention, is it now participating in a meeting calling for the reactivation of CONDECA?

[Noriega] Panama has been a member of CONDECA for many years, since before 1968. Panama was first an observer and later became a full-fledged member. CONDECA is one of those organizations that calls for the participation of armies in analysis and strategies for the Central American area, the region to which we belong. So our participation is nothing new. We have a permanent delegate at CONDECA Headquarters in Guatemala. At this time our delegate is Lieutenant Colonel Rogelio Alva.

[Arosemena] Commander, CONDECA was created at a historic time for Central America. It was promoted by North America when Somozism was growing. Nicaragua did not go to the latest CONDECA meeting. It viewed this meeting negatively. What effect will this have on the military relations between Nicaragua and Panama?

[Noriega] Nicaragua ceased being a CONDECA member when President Anastasio Somoza's regime was about to expire. This happened for historical reasons. It was then that Nicaragua ceased being a CONDECA member.

Panama went to that meeting because it has the military obligation to belong to that organization, of which it is an authorized signatory. We cannot ignore the situation. We cannot live isolated from what is happening in Central America, and the most successful participation in CONDECA in an active participation, expressing our points of view. We should not just isolate ourselves and ignore historical situations, or the situations that are discussed there.

[Arosemena] Did Costa Rica attend the CONDECA meeting?

[Noriega] Costa Rica did not attend the CONDECA meeting. It excused itself because of emergency domestic problems that arose with the attack on the Penas Blancas border point, which had to be discussed and which naturally had the Costa Rican people in a state of tension and fear.

[Arosemena] What is Panama's position on those attacks, speaking from the military point of view?

[Noriega] From the military point of view, we have very good relations with the Costa Rican Government, security organizations, and ministries. Any decision by the Republic of Panama has to be made by the executive, by the president of the republic, who is the boss.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES BILL ON REVERTED AREAS

PA301820 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Sep 83 p 12B

[Text] The Executive Branch has approved Law 19 of 29 September 1983 which excludes certain reverted areas in Colon Province from public use for development. These areas, in the villages of Arco Iris, Mindi, and Coco Solo Norte, include a 250-hectare land tract plus 77 hectares on Margarita Island.

The bill, introduced by Colon legislator Dr Blas Celis, was signed by President Ricardo de la Espriella, Finance and Treasury Minister Gabriel Castro, National Council of Legislation President Lorenzo Sotero Alfonso, and Council Secretary General Carlos Calzadilla.

The law authorizes the Housing Ministry to sell more than 400 houses in the reverted areas. The law provides for revenues from the sales to be deposited by the Housing Ministry in a special fund for Colon's urban development.

It is up to Colon municipality, as the law's main beneficiary, to develop projects in the reverted areas for the well-being of Colon community. Legislator Celis reported that several plans are being drafted, such as that for a municipal recreational park on Margarita Island.

Private secretary Rogelio Cruz handed a copy of the approved bill to legislator Celis after it was signed by the president.

BRIEFS

NEW PRD LEADERS -- The National Directorate of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, has elected new members to the party's National Executive Committee. PRD President Berta Torrijos de Arosemena swore in the newly elected members: Jorge Abadia, secretary general; Raul Brostella, vice president; Abel Rodriguez, first under secretary general; and Ivan Estribi, second under secretary general. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 1 PA]

CRITICA DIRECTOR RESIGNS -- Guillermo Rodolfo Valdes yesterday announced his decision to resign as director of the newspaper CRITICA and devote himself completely to television activities. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Sep 83 pp 24, 23 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO BELIZE -- Ana Mora Wakeland has been appointed Panama's ambassador to Belize. She will also act as Panama's consul general in that nation. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p C-14 PA]

AREA MILITARY LEADERS AGREE TO REACTIVATE CONDECA

PA031548 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Report by Alfonso Anariva Calix in San Pedro Sula, Honduras]

[Text] The military leaders of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras have agreed on the use of force against Marxism and to defend democracy and promote the development of Central America. Military sources have provided the press with the communique issued by the high-ranking leaders of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran Armies that justifies the use of force for the defense of democracy and for the protection and promotion of development.

In a meeting held at the Santo Tomas farm owned by General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state, the representatives of El Salvador, General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, and Honduras, General Gustavo Adolfo Alvarez Martinez, also agreed on the need to reactivate the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA.

The CONDECA functioned until 1969, when the Honduran and Salvadoran Armies waged a 100-hour war due to border and demographic reasons.

The Guatemala meeting was also attended by Panamanian National Guard Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega, as an observer, and General Paul Gorman, commander of the U.S. Army, Southern Command.

The military leaders pointed out the need to face the regional problems in a coordinated, harmonious, and solidaristic way in order to achieve peace and development in the region. In a document signed at the end of the meeting, the Central American generals said that a common military front of the region will enable the isthmus to occupy its rightful place in the free world.

BELIZE

ALARM OVER RUMORS OF UK TROOP WITHDRAWAL

FL032140 Bridgetown CANA in English 1930 GMT 3 Oct 83

[By Matthew Campbell]

[Text] Belize City, Belize, Oct 3, CANA-REUTER -- Belize, Britain's only former colony in Central America, has greeted with alarm reports that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hopes to withdraw the 1,800-man British garrison next year.

Belize, a haven of peace in the violence and bloodshed of Central America, relies on a garrison of British troops for its tranquillity. Wedged between Guatemala and Mexico, English-speaking Belize fears that the withdrawal of a force of 1,800 British soldiers would prompt an invasion by neighbouring Guatemala, which has long claimed the former British colony.

U.S. and British officials would not confirm or deny a London newspaper report that Thatcher would be "impatient" if the troops were still in Belize in one year's time. The troops, Harrier jump jets, and Puma helicopters patrolling the long, rugged border with Guatemala, deter leftist rebel groups from using sparsely-populated Belize as a base in their battle against Guatemala's right-wing rulers.

"If the British were to leave, that would turn Belize over to guerrilla activity," Manuel Esquivel, leader of Belize's opposition United Democratic Party (UDP), told REUTERS.

"There would be a very great temptation for guerrilla forces in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to use Belize as a sanctuary, and we would not be able to cope with that," Esquivel added.

Slightly larger than El Salvador, with a mainly black population of 150,000 compared to El Salvador's five million, Belize, formerly British Honduras, gained independence on September 21, 1981 with a pledge from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that troops would remain "for an appropriate period of time." Diplomatic sources saw this as a promise to maintain the garrison until a definitive solution with Guatemala was reached or an alternative defence arrangement was made.

Negotiations between Britain, Guatemala, and Belize have made little progress and diplomats see the in [passage indistinct].

High Commissioner: Troops To Remain

PA040019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0004 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Belmopan, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Frank Trew, British high commissioner in Belize, today said that Great Britain will keep its troops in Belize.

Trew told ACAN-EFE: "The situation remains unchanged. British troops will remain in Belize for an appropriate period of time."

The British high commissioner made this statement in the wake of international press dispatches stating that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is planning to withdraw British troops from Belize. The dispatches claimed that the troop withdrawal was one of the topics that Margaret Thatcher discussed recently in Washington with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Reagan expressed opposition to the measure.

COSTA RICA

MONGE COUNSELS KISSINGER ON NATURE OF AID

PA031600 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge yesterday told Henry Kissinger, head of the U.S. presidential commission on aid for Central American countries, that U.S. military aid will not resolve the region's problems. The president, who met with the former U.S. secretary of state in Miami for 2 and 1/2 hours, told Kissinger that the Central American crisis will only be solved through economic progress and popular participation.

According to Kissinger, Monge stressed the danger of the United States' basing its Central American policies exclusively on military aid. He also said that the meeting with President Monge had given him the opportunity to obtain firsthand information on the Central American situation. Kissinger pointed out that his commission is deeply convinced of the need for social reform, economic progress, and popular participation in order to solve the problems of the region. The former secretary of state pointed out that during the commission's next tour of Central America from 8 to 10 October, it will not meet with representatives from guerrilla groups, but that one way or another, they will have to learn their opinions.

UK AMBASSADOR SAYS ETA RESPONSIBLE FOR ATTACK

PA031809 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Peter Wayne Summerscale, British ambassador to Costa Rica, has accused ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty] of attacking his home in San Jose, according to BBC reports in London. Summerscale said he had been warned by authorities of a possible kidnap attempt or some other action by an ETA command.

The motive for the attack could have been to obtain hostages in order to gain the freedom of a militant of this Basque organization arrested in Costa Rica, according to the ambassador. British spokesmen said in London yesterday that they do not know the details or the causes of the incident, which took place on Friday night.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES 3-DAY VISIT

PA031716 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher returns to his country this morning, following a 3-day visit to Costa Rica. The main reason for the visit by Genscher, who was accompanied by (Volkner Kohler), deputy foreign affairs minister, was to meet with the FRG ambassadors accredited to Central America and the Caribbean.

The FRG Government thus fulfilled its desire to get first-hand information on the political situation of the Central American isthmus. Genscher took advantage of his trip to Costa Rica to sign a cooperation agreement with Costa Rica and to decorate Foreign Minister Fernando Volio.

SURINAME LIBERATION GROUP SEEKS SUPPORT

PA030223 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] The Council for the Liberation of Suriname has asked for our country's support. Dr (Inderman En-Rap-Singh), secretary general of the council, has visited our country to ask for democratic Costa Rica's support for his organization. He explained that the council intends to lead that small South American country to the institutionalization of democracy and to put an end to the oppression of its people by the regime of dictator Bouterse.

SECURITY MINISTER COMMENTS ON REFUGEE PROBLEM

PA301210 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Security Minister Edmundo Solano has publicly expressed his support of the request made by CONAPARE [National Commission for Refugees] to have the refugee problem declared a national emergency. Solano said: This measure is necessary, because we are a very small country with limited resources and the refugee problem has outstripped our capacity to deal with it. He added that it is time for the United Nations and other international organizations to take notice of our situation and provide assistance.

One should remember that Costa Rica is the only Latin American country currently taking in refugees, but the time may come when we will not be able to do so. This rich Costa Rican tradition of opening its doors to those who are politically persecuted or punished by [word indistinct] forces may be lost if a choice must ever be made between the refugees and the health, bread, and security of Costa Ricans, Solano said.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY APPROVES ADDITIONAL BUDGET

PA031839 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p 13A

[Excerpt] In the first debate last night, the Legislative Assembly approved an additional budget of 797 million colones. Among other things, the plan assigned 42 million colones for deputies' representational expenses, 392.6 million colones to cover wage increases for government employees, and 384 million colones for higher education.

The document also authorizes the executive branch to issue a decree increasing the Public Works and Transportation Ministry's budget, in order to finance repair and maintenance work on highways and roads in the country's agricultural and cattle regions. The government is also authorized to assign 100 million colones for subsidizing Central American Fertilizers, Inc., (FERTICAL), products.

The funds for these budget allocations will be obtained from the profit that the Costa Rican Oil Refinery (RECOPE) will make as a result of the reduction in the international price of crude oil, the adjustments in the prices of fuel and hydrocarbon byproducts, and other financial transactions carried out by the enterprise.

The additional funds assigned to the Foreign Ministry will cover the $1,000 monthly salary of a "roving" ambassador for 5 months.

EL SALVADOR

CHAVEZ MENA DEPARTS FOR UN, WASHINGTON

PA042243 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Oct 83 pp 3, 41

[Excerpt] "The United Nations is not the appropriate organization to find a solution to the Central American crisis," Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena said before departing for New York, where he will deliver his message to the General Assembly.

"We intend to contest the Nicaraguan proposal to bring the Central American problem before that organization. For such discussions we have the Contadora Group, regional organizations, and, as a forum of last resort, the OAS," the foreign minister added.

Dr Fidel Chavez Mena will deliver his message to the General Assembly on Thursday. In it, he will clearly state the good intentions of the Salvadoran Government and people, their desire to solve their problems peacefully and through free and democratic elections, and their respect for human rights.

During his attendance at the 38th UN General Assembly session, the Salvadoran foreign minister will meet with Indira Gandhi, president of the Nonaligned Movement; George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state; and the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. He will hold working sessions with Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, and Jorge Illueca, president of the 38th UN General Assembly.

The foreign minister and other members of the delegation will also meet with EEC foreign ministers while in New York.

Finally, during his visits to New York and Washington, Foreign Minister Chavez Mena will hold press conference and give lectures on the Salvadoran and Central American crises.

PEACE COMMISSION MEMBERS ON FMLN-FDR TALKS

PA030159 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 1 Oct 83

[Interview with Salvadoran Peace Commission members Msgr Marco Rene Revelo, Francisco Quinonez, and Dr Guillermo Trabanino by an unidentified YSU reporter at the El Salvador International Airport on the return of the Peace Commission members from a meeting with FMLN-FDR representatives in Bogota, Colombia -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [YSU reporter] What are your impressions now that you have returned to El Salvador after your visit to Colombia?

[Revelo] [Words indistinct] On the one hand we are pleased to have held this sixth meeting with the FMLN-FDR, but at the same time we are disappointed because they remained obstinate in their demands and did not accept our offer.

[Reporter] Have the talks been halted or will there be further dialogue with the representatives of the guerrillas?

[Revelo] We believe and hope that the talks will continue. We are willing to continue talking with them as long as there is a chance of reaching an agreement.

[Reporter] What specific proposals did you make to the guerrilla representatives?

[Revelo] We proposed that they join the democratic process and that they agree to participate in the upcoming elections.

[Reporter] We believe they submitted a list of proposals for you to study, one of which concerns the formation of a new government. How do you view these proposals?

[Revelo] We only discussed the proposal concerning the formation of a new government. We told them it was absurd for them to make such a proposal. Consequently, there was no heed to discuss the other proposals, but we have brought them with us to present to the government.

[Reporter] Msgr Revelo, you said the talks may continue. Do you think the dialogue has failed?

[Revelo] No, I do not believe the dialogue has failed. The FMLN-FDR has shown a willingness to continue the talks.

[Reporter] They have expressed the desire to meet again in our country, to discuss pending problems before the Salvadoran people. How do you feel about this. Do you think a meeting can be held in El Salvador?

[Revelo] I believe we could meet in El Salvador once they accept the conditions, the offers made, and once they have laid down their weapons. After this has been done, I do not think it would be difficult to meet here.

[Reporter] Msgr Revelo, I believe this was the second time you met with the FMLN-FDR representatives. Do you believe a solution leading to peace rather than war can be achieved in this country?

[Revelo] I am very hopeful that we will achieve a peaceful solution.

[Reporter] Thank you, Msgr Revelo and good luck on your mission.

[Reporter] Mr Quinonez, there seems to be an impasse; the process of dialogue with the representatives of the guerrillas has nearly been interrupted. We would like to hear your impressions of the guerrillas' stand, as well as the Salvadoran Government's position, as represented by your commission?

[Quinonez] Unfortunately, for those of us who seek peace and democracy as the only alternative, the Salvadoran guerrillas' stand is inflexible, extremist, and, to an extent, can be described as completely irrational. We proposed to the communist group that they participate in the electoral process, in the democratization of the country, and join in the elections to be held next year. Unfortunately, they reject the democratic alternative and opt for violence instead. They reject the electoral process and are trying to establish a de facto government; they reject the democratic alternative and are trying to seize power by force.

All Salvadorans who have experienced the guerrillas' attacks, violations, and destruction will not accept these terms. They will not tolerate them. It is therefore impossible to hold dialogue under these circumstances.

However, the Peace Commision maintains its willingness to engage in dialogue. Once the guerrillas have talked things over, once they have discussed matters and changed their position, then the Peace Commission, remaining objective and open, will be willing to continue the dialogue in an attempt to achieve their incorporation into the government. It is our duty and our objective; we seek peace.

[Reporter] Do you believe there is a chance the talks will continue here in San Salvador?

[Quinonez] I repeat -- in view of the irrational, intransigent, and ill-considered attitude demonstrated by the communist guerrillas, before this could occur, we would have to receive specific signs that they are willing to join the democratic process. At this moment, the Peace Commission can and wants to continue advancing with optimism and enthusiasm in the search for any possibilities of continuing the dialogue.

[Reporter] Thank you.

[Trabanino] I can state that we held talks; we explained our proposal to those gentlemen and asked them to consider, study, reflect on, and discuss our proposal before responding. The great majority of Salvadorans hope these people will understand that the vote is the best weapon and hope that they will join the country's democratization process. Thank you.

[Reporter] Dr Trabanino, a further question. They have expressed their desire to meet with the Peace Commission here in our country. Will such a meeting take place?

[Trabanino] I cannot give an answer at this time. The Peace Commission has not closed the doors to dialogue. If an opportunity should arise, if the conditions are acceptable, and if it is desirable for the country, you may rest assured that we will talk with them again.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES 6 CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLES

PA302313 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 54

[Text] After 2 days of not holding sessions due to the deadlock caused by the motion of the Salvadoran Autentic Institutional Party, PAISA, which introduced a paragraph in Article 83, the sessions to discuss the articles of the new constitution have resumed.

Article 83 was finally approved as originally drafted. It states:

Article 83. El Salvador is a sovereign state. Sovereignty resides in the people, who exercise it in the form prescribed in and within the limits established by this constitution.

Article 84, which deals with the territory and its borders is to be discussed at the end of the discussions of the draft constitution.

The first section of Article 85 was totally revised. It states:

Article 85. The government is republican, democratic, and representative. The political system is pluralistic and is expressed through the political parties, which are the only instrument for the exercise of the people's representation within the government. Its norms, organization, and operation will be in accordance with the principles of representative democracy.

The existence of a single official party is incompatible with the democratic system and with the form of government established in this constitution.

Article 86. Public power emanates from the people. The branches of government are exercised independently within the respective powers and jurisdiction established by this constitution and the laws. The powers of the branches of government cannot be delegated. However, the branches will cooperate among themselves in the exercise of the public functions.

The essential branches of government are the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

Government officials are delegates of the people and have no powers other than those expressly granted by law.

Article 87. The people's right to insurrection is recognized for the sole purpose of reestablishing the constitutional order that has been altered by the violation of the norms dealing with the form of government, the established political system, or grave violations of the rights established in this constitution.

The exercise of this right will not produce the abrogation or reform of this constitution. It will be limited to the necessary removal of the transgressor officials, temporarily replacing them until they are replaced in the manner established by this constitution.

In no instance can the powers and jurisdiction that correspond to the essential branches established by this constitution be exercised by one person or one institution.

Article 88. Alternation in the exercise of the presidency of the republic is essential for the maintenance of the established form of government and political system. The violation of this norm makes insurrection obligatory.

Article 89. El Salvador will encourage and promote the human, economic, social, and cultural integration of the American republics, especially those of the Central American isthmus. The integration can be undertaken through treaties and agreements with the interested republics. They can include the creation of a body with a supranational function.

It will also promote the total or partial reconstruction of the Central American republic in a unitary, federated, or confederated form, with full guarantees for the respect of the democratic and republican principles and the individual and social rights of its inhabitants.

The plan and bases for the union will be submitted for the consultation of the people.

PDC's Views on Constitution

PA301505 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 28 Sep 83 p 33

[Communique entitled "Position of the Christian Democratic Party on the Economic Order and the New Constitution"; published as an advertisement paid for by the Christian Democratic Party; no date given]

[Excerpts] The imminent discussion of the chapter dealing with the economic order (described as the economic regime in the 1962 Constitution) by the Constituent Assembly must lead to deep thought by the deputies, who must make decisions and assume responsibility for them.

It should be recalled that one of the decisive reasons and justifications for electing the Constituent Assembly was the need to institutionalize the process begun by the 15 October 1979 insurrectional movement under which the Armed Forces promised to undertake a number of economic, social, and political changes in order to correct a situation of acute political and social crisis. Those changes would permit the correction of the inequalities, injustices, and undemocratic practices that have characterized the system in El Salvador for the last 50 years.

A process of integral democratization has been begun in the country. This is the only feasible solution in facing the alternatives offered by the extreme left, which calls for a Marxist-Leninist regime, and by the rightwing, which obstinately wants a return to a dictatorial system that has been persistently rejected by the majority of the Salvadoran people because it is anachronistic, unjust, and oppressive. In other words, the establishment in the constitution of an economic regime that responds to the same inspiration as the Armed Forces' proclamation and the process of reforms initially established in Decree 114 of the revolutionary government junta is a historic imperative if we want to achieve democracy, social peace, and progress.

Even though they might obtain a majority vote in the Constituent Assembly, the rightwing deputies' proposals for Articles 103, 104, and 105 of the draft constitution -- which seek to destroy the reforms -- will never reflect the aspirations of the peasants and workers or the more aware sectors of the country. Far from solving their problems, those who are trying to limit the power of the state to issue measures of social interest and national benefit would just be guaranteeing the ineffectiveness of the new constitution and greater social instability in the country.

The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] believes that the constitution should establish the principles and objectives that inspired the 1979 insurrectional movement. It should also respect the process of reforms that has been begun and guarantee to future generations the possibility of continuing them in accordance with the special circumstances that the future brings to the country. No one can assume the right to eliminate that possibility or deny the future legislative assemblies the power to legislate in accordance with the will of the majority.

For social justice within a regime of authentic democracy.

PDC Political Committee.

ARENA CELEBRATES SECOND ANNIVERSARY 30 SEP

PA010426 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Sep 83 p 54

[Paid advertisement by the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, dated 30 Sep 1983]

[Excerpts] The true Salvadoran people celebrate the second anniversary of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) on 30 September.

The true Salvadoran people know that if the 28 March 1982 electoral results had not been manipulated, the integration of the government would have been different, would have been just as the citizens expressed it at the electoral booths. However, ARENA, following a constructive line, contributed along with the majority parties to the integration of a national unity government so that advances could be made in the reestablishment of the state of rights and so that, despite the differences in ideology of the participating parties, practical solutions could be sought for the Salvadoran problems, especially that of pacification.

We have participated in this government and acted with political honesty, although we admit that the expected aims have not been accomplished.

ARENA has maintained and will always maintain its opposition to dialogue and negotiation of power as stated by leaders of subversive groups, who do not represent even 1 percent of the total Salvadoran population.

The only dialogue we agree to is these subversives groups' participation in the elections, because only through the democratic process can those who have caused so much destruction and death demonstrate if they have any popular support.

Colleagues, friends, and sympathizers of the great ARENA, we are now stronger than ever and better organized to win the coming elections, thus strengthening, with the true people's support, democracy, liberty, progress, and peace.

Fatherland yes, communism no.

Struggle today, peace, progress and liberty tomorrow. San Salvador, 30 Sep 1983.

D'AUBUISSON ACCUSES MALDONADO OF AIDING REBELS

PA020231 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Statement by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, president of the Salvadoran Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), on the ocasion of ARENA's second anniversary -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow party members, companeros brothers who are the true Salvadoran people, companeros in the Armed Forces: First of all, I would like to thank all of you here in San Salvador; the young ladies who have served so nicely as our hostesses; and all of the true Salvadorans -- men, women, and children -- who are listening to us thoughout the country, throughout the homeland.

We are celebrating our second anniversary. Gentlemen, 2 years ago, on 30 September 1981, we were undergoing anguish and doubt. It was said that elections would be held, and it was believed that they would be clean elections.

There was a big plan for the Christian Democrats to retain power by means of a legal maneuver after they had held power illegally for 2 years, during which time they misgoverned and damaged our country. I have always asked myself, and I will continue to do so: Who has caused us the most damage, the guerrillas or the PDC [Christian Democratic Party]? Something must now be made clear. Who is to blame, and where do the steps toward communism that are causing us so much damage originate?

Salvadorans, our best weapon is the vote. We who believe in democracy and a free world have the best weapons there is -- the vote.

As the leader of this great party, I am proud to say that the National Central Organization of Workers, CNT, is ARENA's labor-peasant branch. We don't wish to influence their positions, but when they present their demands, we, as politicians, will support them. [applause]

I am also proud to say that the Teachers' Republican Organization, ORMA [Organizacion Republicana Magisterial] was born with ARENA. This group, the teachers, must unite and struggle for its needs. We, as a political party, must also support them. [applause]

In the upcoming elections, with a proper Central Electoral Council, our vote will be respected, and it will always be the votes that decide what kind of government the people will have. [applause]

In December, the guerrillas, speaking from abroad, proposed negotiations and dialogue, seeking to share the power. It was ARENA that called for a definite "No" in the Constituent Assembly to negotiations and dialogue with the FMLN. [applause] However, as civilized men, we are aware that we cannot close all doors, which is why we have said that their only option is to participate in the electoral process. If they have as much support as they claim, then let them participate in the coming elections and tell us what they really are offering.

Actually, we already know what they offer: the destruction of the Oro Bridge and of bridges in San Miguel, and the burning of towns. Let them come and tell us what more they are willing to offer, and then we shall see how many people in this country will vote for them. Let them join in the democratic process. Why are they afraid of it? Why do they want to destroy it? Because they know that they can never win through votes. However, that door will always be kept open. Let them come and participate in the elections.

By supporting the agrarian reform, continuing the democratic struggle, and supporting our Armed Forces in their struggle against the subversives, we will put an end to the subversive attacks. [applause]

Before concluding this message, I would like to say something that is of great importance and for which I assume full responsibility. I now want to publicly charge that years ago, a UPD [Democratic Popular Unity] leader -- specifically a leader of the Salvadoran Communal Union [UCS] -- had links with the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army], and also had contacts in the national resistance movement. I believe that he still has contacts with them. I am speaking of Samuel Maldonado, leader of the UCS and the UPD. This man is being financed by the U.S. Embassy, through Agency for International Development, AID, programs, to assist in the developemtn of the UCS.

There is also proof that the money that he has received has ended up in the hands of the guerrillas. If these gentlemen continue to pressure the Constituent Assembly -- and I am speaking only of Samuel Maldonado, because I respect the other leaders of the UCS and will support them in all their struggles. [sentence as heard] What moral authority does this man have to put pressure on us if behind our backs he is cooperating with that destructive system? What kind of trust can such an official inspire when he uses the cover of an office and of the U.S. Embassy to betray us, as he has done up to now? I wonder if the UPD is aware of this. I will continue to regard it as doubtful until more is known, but I wish to make this clear, because they are trying to portray ARENA members as intransigent and opposed to labor and peasant groups.

FMLN-FDR COMMANDER ON RESULTS OF BOGOTA MEETING

PA030435 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Interview with Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, member of the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission and of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's Southern Group Command by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded relay]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] We will begin this interview with Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez by asking her opinion of statements by government spokesmen that the FMLN-FDR delegation to the talks held in Bogota, Colombia was not of an appropriate level.

[Martinez] Well, as for the level of our delegation to the latest meeting in Colombia, our front chose companeros who could adequately carry out the mission assigned to them, which is to hold discussions with the Peace Commission. We believe that the statements made by COPREFA on the need to talk with the guerrilla's highest ranking leaders should be reflected in a choice of representatives at the same level as that which they are demanding. Thus, Mr Magana, as president and as a representative of the executive branch, and the defense minister himself should be the ones to participate in a dialogue with our highest representatives, who are responsible political-military members of organizations that comprise the FMLN-FDR.

[Reporter] We continue our interview with Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, who is currently at the Command Headquarters of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's Southern Group. Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, the government has expressed pessimism as to the initial results of the talks in Bogota. What is the FMLN-FDR's position?

[Martinez] Well, as for the statements by Bishop Marco Rene Revello and Mr Francisco Quinones following their return from Colombia to the effect that there is no sense in continuing the talks because we, the FMLN-FDR, have not agreed to their proposal that we participate in the electoral process, we have here a situation that is both difficult to understand and quite irrational, for an attempt to place limits on participation in the search for peace for our country, on participation in electoral talks, demonstrates a lack of true willingness to find real and specific solutions to our country's grave political, economic, and social problems, which cannot be resolved clearly and justly by means of the electoral proposal that they have been promoting for almost a year.

This morning I listened to comments made over a local radio station by two members of the commission on their return from the meeting in Colombia. They both said, individually, of course, that there was no chance of further talks until we change our stand on refusing to agree to talks that would lead to our participation in the election. In addition, in statements made to the press on several occasions, President Magana has given the impression that we are seeking talks only because we have been weakened or because we are unable to win a victory.

The last operation carried out by the FMLN, called "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador," demonstrates our front's military strength. In this context, we want to again stress that it is not military weakness or the lack of popular support that led us to insist on the need to hold talks at the national level. On the contrary, it is because we are strong, because we believe that other people must also participate in the talk, that we are advocating a dialogue, not because we are weak or incapable of achieving military victory in our country.

[Reporter] Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez, in view of the critical political and military situation confronting the dictatorship, what do you think the U.S. Government's attitude will be?

[Martinez] We believe that we have achieved victories with the assistance of all sectors of the population comprising our rank and file despite the measures that the United States has tried to implement in an attempt to prevent a victory of the Salvadoran people. At this point, in view of the advanced stage of the war in our country, we can say that we have thwarted all U.S. programs attempted thus far, such as the agrarian reform, which has remained on paper. The United States is now trying to adopt other projects within the framework of the so-called CONARA [National Commission for the Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plan, which has already been nearly defeated, as has every other plan it has tried to implement. We have thwarted all its military aid and military counsel to the Salvadoran Army. We have thwarted its political, diplomatic, and military plots.

In fact, it is very clear at this point that the U.S. fleet anchored in the Gulf for the past several months, allegedly to prevent external logistical support from reaching us, has not resulted in a decrease or decline in our military activity. On the contrary, our activity has increased. This clearly demonstrates that it is not external logistical supplies that strengthen us and help us win successive battles with the Army.

Up to this point, we have managed to defeat all U.S. interventionist plans in our country Practically the only alternative left is for the United States to send its Marines -- thousands of Marines -- to our country.

We should stress the fact that the United States is not able to do this, because people in that country will not allow it. They are opposed to an unequal war with the FMLN. Therefore, the United States is left with only two options: Either allowing a military victory by the FMLN, or seeking real negotiations to facilitate the participation of our front and other democratic sectors of our country. The alternatives are therefore the defeat of the Salvadoran Army and a military victory by the FMLN, or genuine negotiations leading to the search for real political solutions to the serious crisis being experienced by our country.

FMLN-FDR LEADER: DEATH THREAT TO CHAVEZ MENA

PA030441 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Jorge Villacorta, a member of the FMLN-FDR joint guerrilla command, reported in Bogota today that Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena has received a death threat from paramilitary groups operating in that country. Villacorta, who is a former Salvadoran minister of agriculture, has stayed on in Bogota after attending a meeting last Tuesday with the Salvadoran Peace Commission.

The spokesman for the Salvadoran guerrilla movement has said that Chavez Mena is not the only one to have received a death threat, for many other officials in Alvaro Magana's government has also been threatened. Villacorta also said that the death squads that operate in El Salvador are made up of members of the Army. He stressed: I know this is true because they themselves told me so when I was minister of agriculture.

'PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT' ELECTED IN FMLN-HELD AREA

PA031418 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] People of the cities and rural areas, your attention please. We have to tell our people that on 25 September, in Chalatenango, the people elected the first subregional people's government. On 25 September, the Salvadoran people who live in territory under the control of the FMLN took an important step with the election and installation of the first subregional people's government.

Companera Maria, a 33-year-old peasant and mother of two who joined the organized peasant struggle 10 years ago, has been elected president of the Chalatenango subregional government. This is the first subregional people's government in the entire country. The Chalatenango subregional peoples government covers all the cantons and villages under our control in this department in the municipalities of Arcatao, Nueva Trinidad, San Isidro, and [words indistinct].

FMLN ATTACK ON CHINAMECA REPELLED 28 SEP

PA011435 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 29 Sep 83 p 15

[Text] The Chinameca municipal mayor's office, the court offices, the offices of the National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL, and the Culture House were set afire yesterday by subversive groups which entered Chinameca in San Miguel Department at dawn, military spokesmen from that area reported. The report states that at dawn, a large group of insurgents entered Chinameca and clashed with the San Miguel brigade.

According to the report, the heavily armed extremists staged a strong attack on the military positions, causing casualties among Civil Defense members who patrolled the town. However, they said, the terrorists' gunfire was effectively repelled and they left after 5 hours of fighting. Order was reestablished and daily activities returned to normal.

Our informants indicated that the entire civil registry was destroyed and the mayor's office as well as the court house were burned down. The building that houses ANTEL and the Culture House in Chinameca were damaged by incendiaries.

Troops from the 3d Brigade in San Miguel came to Chinameca, calming the inhabitants and providing protection so that the incident caused by the FMLN group would not be repeated, the military spokesman in San Miguel said.

ARMED FORCES REPORT RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA020457 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Oct 83 pp 4, 35

[Text] Calm has returned to Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Jorge, San Rafael de Oriente, and Chirilagua in San Miguel Department, Gualococti and San Simon in Morazan Department; Santa Clara in San Vicente Department; Intipuca in La Union Department; and Tenancingo in Cuscatlan Department. This has been stated by authorities in these towns, and by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, after the Army expelled extremist groups that continue attacking defenseless civilians, according to official spokesmen.

The heaviest fighting took place in Tenancingo and surrounding rural areas. There were also heavy clashes in Nuevo Eden de San Juan. There was no fighting in San Simon and Gualococti, as these two towns are practically deserted. The same thing occurred in Santa Clara, which has a very small population, and therefore maintains no guard, as the majority of the families who used to live there left the town more than a year and a half ago because of the constant attacks by terrorist group.

The most serious damage was caused by the terrorists in Tenancingo, Cuscatlan Department. More than 1,000 terrorists entered the area and began firing rockets, grenades, and various types of short- and long-range weapons. They were thus successful in their actions against Army positions, defended by only 80 Civil Defense soldiers and security guards.

The houses were badly damaged. Several families were killed or lost members, and general confusion reigned. The 80 Civil Defense soldiers escaped the onslaught. However, 12 Civil Defense guards were killed, as were 18 defenseless civilians, including 2 members of the Cojutepeque branch of the Salvadoran Green Cross.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS VARIOUS ATTACKS ON ARMY

PA011740 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Our forces continue to wear out the troops of the fascist dictatorship. In the Modesto Ramirez central front, FMLN forces are constantly hitting and wearing out a large concentration of enemy troops. A report received from that front revealed that on 29 September, our forces occupied 6 kilometers along the main northern highway from km 36 to km 42.

On the same day at 0600, heavy fighting was reported with enemy troops in which our forces ambushed an enemy patrol near La Pipa farm. Meanwhile, enemy forces from El Paraiso outpost were ambushed near (El Tule) village. In these actions, our forces inflicted nine casualties on the enemy and forced him to retreat in disarray.

Near km 86, our forces were waiting for the enemy advancing from Aguilares, but when the enemy detected us, he stopped advancing and was immediately engaged by our forces with 60-mm mortar fire. In this action, the enemy suffered 15 casualties, according to confirmed reports.

All these actions were carried out against a large concentration of enemy troops in the Modesto Ramirez central front in the Guazapa sector. The information was sent to us by the joint command of heroic Guazapa hill.

Attack on 4th Infantry Brigade

PA011821 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] New information received from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front in Guazapa reveals that on Thursday, 29 September, units of the FMLN attacked enemy troops belonging to the 4th Infantry Brigade on the main northern highway, inflicting an unknown number of casualties. The enemy infantry was neutralized by the strong attack launched by our revolutionary forces.

This operation took place near the city of Aguilares, along 3 kms of the main northern highway, and lasted approximately 2 hours. The dictatorship's offensive on this front involves elements of the 1st Infantry Brigade, the entire Atlacatl Battalion, the 4th Infantry Brigade, and various other support forces, making a minimum total of 4 battalions,

This new enemy offensive has been defeated as the dictatorship's troops taste the bitter dust of defeat on the Modesto Ramirez Central Front and at any other place where they encounter our heroic armed people.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ON CLASHES

Fighting in Cabanas Department

PA011430 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] This morning we received reports from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front in which our companeros tell us that we have fought and defeated the enemy troops in San Antonio canton and La Cruz hill, enemy positions in the jurisdiction of [word indistinct], Cabanas Department.

The reports we received this morning are preliminary ones informing us of seven casualties inflicted on the troops of the criminal Vides Casanova.

Army Casualties Reported

PA031450 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Our "Independence, Liberty, and Democracy for El Salvador" political-military campaign continues. In the Modesto Ramirez Front area, the northern highway was again the site of FMLN operations. Our guerrilla forces took control of 6 km of the highway after fighting the puppet army and inflicting 21 casualties.

This operation took place on Thursday, 29 September. The operation also included an ambush of troops from El Paraiso Barrack at km 86. There the enemy suffered 15 casualties, bringing the toll to 36 in a single day.

FAPL ASKS PEOPLE'S SUPPORT IN FUTURE OPERATIONS

PA011510 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1320 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Peoples Liberation Armed Forces, FAPL; no place or date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] We inform the Salvadoran people that the FMLN and our organization, as a part of it, will make greater efforts to increase the politico-military campaign in the fiercest fighting, which is yet to come.

We ask our people to effectively cooperate with our military and militia forces in all those operations directed at overthrowing the dictatorship.

We also call on our youths to join FAPL and our militia. All the people [words indistinct] against the Magana dictatorship and its puppet arms. All the people must be ready to fight the aggressors [words indistinct] to shake up the dictatorship.

Revolution or death, the armed people will win! Revolution or death, we will win! Long live the heroic FMLN! Long live the heroic working classes!

[Signed] Commander Leonel Gonzalez, first secretary general of the Central Committee and FAPL commander in chief; Commander Dimas Rodriguez, deputy secretary general of the Central Committee and FAPL deputy commander.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VICTORES SAYS ELECTIONS TO BE HELD 1 JULY

PA031913 Guatemala City Cadena Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The government has at last said that elections will be held on 1 July 1984. In a news conference, head of State General Oscar Mejia said that elections will be held on 1 July 1984 to elect the national constituent assembly that will draft a constitution. However, Mejia stressed that the assembly will not elect a provisional president.

Supreme Electoral Tribunal Arturo Herbruger indicated that the constituent assembly will not participate in other kinds of activities that do not fall under its functions, such as the election of a president. He added that the assembly should devote itself to drafting a constitution, because that is the purpose for which it will be elected by the Guatemalan people.

The head of state told newsmen that the convocation for the constituent assembly elections will be in March 1984. Although the possibility of advancing the elections has been mentioned, the head of state said this idea has been ruled out since voter registration must be undertaken, with personal identification cards. He added that the government and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will guarantee the 1984 elections so that frauds will not again be committed. The head of state said the registration procedures will begin in November. We hope, he said, that by May 1984 everything will be ready, since in July the country will go to the polls.

UCN LEADER ANNOUNCES POLITICAL PLATFORM

PA011735 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] The Union of the National Center, UCN, a political organization that has announced it will participate in the next constituant assembly elections, has expressed opposition to the political polarization represented by extremist groups, a situation that has done Guatemala great harm.

UCN leader Jorge Carpio Nicol, director of the newspapers EL GRAFICO and LA RAZON, today made a public appeal to all sectors to walk on the center of the road, instead of on the sides, which are full of holes and ditches.

He said that the UCN will try to walk in the middle of the road and that party members should not advocate extreme views.

Carpio Nicol said that Guatemala is facing a serious political and economic situation, caused mainly by unemployment, the economic crisis and internal strife. Therefore, he added, it is urgent that we move in the direction of a constitutional government in which all sectors will be represented in the constituent assembly.

Carpio Nicol said that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal must have economic independence. He added that UNC is in favor of a bicameral legislative system with national and departmental deputies.

The UCN's declaration of principles and political doctrine also analyzes the country's dark and violent periods, the 1965 Constitution, the dictatorships, and the two recent coups d'etat, which the UNC hopes will open the way to democracy.

POLITICAL PARTIES SEEN RISKING POPULAR SUPPORT

PA011925 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Commentary: "Some 50 Political Groups Will Struggle for 100 Seats in the Constituent Assembly"]

[Text] The political opening the country experienced under the deposed Rios Montt regime and which is continuing under the regime that seized power on 8 August looks much each day like a fantasy adorned with superfluous verbiage. The situation has reached the point where no one seems to know what is really happening.

In a brief survey, we interviewed some 50 citizens who were potential voters. Only 3 knew anything about the ideologies of the new political groups; 5 believed the elections are going to be honest; 14 did not know anything about the new political organizations; and the rest doubted they would vote on 1 July 1984. Apparently, modern strategists prefer to keep a low profile when there are still 10 months to go to election day. If this continues, the political forces that have been making a lot of noise but have not said anything worthwhile will lose the people's support.

None of the 20 or 30 groups struggling to gain a seat in the next constituent assembly have told the people what they want or will do for Guatemala. They should realize, and indeed they do, that promises do not pay foreign debts, build houses and roads, or solve our underdevelopment.

Some politicians say that what we need are new opportunities, economic reactivation, new ideologies. Meanwhile, the new groups participating for the first time in an electoral campaign are paying for full-page advertisements to present their platforms, which only 5 percent of the population understand. So far, no one really knows what will happen from now to 1 July 1984. There are 100 seats in the constituent assembly, and 50 political groups are struggling for those seats.

MILITARY COMMANDERS HOLD 'ROUTINE MEETING'

PA012248 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The commanders of all of the country's military bases met this afternoon. Ramon Celada Carrillo, deputy secretary of public relations of the presidency, explained that it was a routine meeting.

[Begin Celada recording] It was a routine meeting of the military commanders, intended to permit an exchange of views on public administration. Although they do not participate directly in the government, they like to know how things are going, since to some extent they promoted the change of government that took place on 8 August. [end recording]

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA REJECTS BORDER VIOLATION CHARGE

PA031514 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0926 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] London, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, in a statement to EFE, has denied the charge by Commander Humberto Ortega of the Sandinist Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction that Honduras is violating the Nicaraguan border.

In return, Paz Barnica accused Nicaragua of training anti-Honduran terrorists, meddling in the internal affairs of other countries, and blocking the peace efforts of the "Contadora Group."

Asked about Spain's contribution to the Central American peace process, the Honduran foreign secretary replied: "Spain should have a more dynamic role in support of the existing democratic groups in the region."

Paz Barnica, who is in London winding up a tour of six European countries, made this statement in response to the charge made Saturday by Nicaragua that "Honduran soldiers continually violate Nicaraguan territory in support of the anti-Sandinist groups."

Honduran Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica stated: "The Honduran Government is not responsible for the activities described by Commander Ortega, and would never lend itself to an attack on anybody. It is Honduras that is being attacked by Nicaragua."

Paz Barnica blamed the border conflict on the existence in Honduras of 50,000 refugees from El Salvador and Nicaragua, "whose activities the government is trying to control."

The Honduran foreign secretary also said that the current situation is one of "relative regional detente."

The Honduran foreign secretary said that relations between his country and Nicaragua "have reached a difficult time of deterioration, but if Nicaragua wants war, Honduras wants peace. "

In his statement to EFE, Paz Barnica said that "hundreds of Hondurans are being trained in Nicaragua for acts of terrorism against Honduras with the open cooperation of the Nicaraguan Government."

The Honduran foreign secretary also accused the Sandinist government of a "disproportionate arms buildup and of being a threat to peace, democracy, and security in Central America."

"Honduras," he said, "supports the objectives of the Contadora Group, which requests the strengthening of the democratic and pluralist regimes, respect for human rights, an end to the arms buildup, the reduction and elimination of foreign military advisers, an end to the illegal trafficking of arms, and the promotion of interregional cooperation."

Paz Barnica is winding up here a European tour that took him to Belgium, Germany, Finland, Sweden, and the Netherlands, with the objective of strengthening cooperation programs taht will contribute to the socioeconomic development of Honduras and Central America.

EEC OFFICIALS ARRIVE TO REVIEW COOPERATION

PA031623 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] EEC officials have arrived in Tegucigalpa in order to review aspects related to increasing the aid that our country receives from this organization, according to sources of the Honduran Foreign Secretariat. The working group's 19 delegates will meet with acting Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda and Economy Secretary Leticia Ma-Tay. During the talks, they will analyze the aid currently being received from this institution, and they will try to find mechanisms to increase aid in the field of nutrition.

WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS SCORE U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

PA022207 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] Mexico City (PL) -- The virtual, although officially denied, U.S. occupation of the poorest country on the Central American isthmus, the growing economic and social crisis, and the stresses in the political system linked to the presidential succession in Honduras have encouraged the view that armed struggle is the only way for the people to recover national sovereignty.

This statement was made to PRENSA LATINA by two members of the National Directorate of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers of Honduras (PRTCH), who also discussed the newly formed People's Armed Forces (FAP), its origins, objectives, and perspectives.

Joaquin Bonilla and Eva Rosa Valle viewed the armed revolutionary struggle in Honduras as the people's response to the hunger caused by the socioeconomic policy imposed by the IMF and by the interventionist policy of the Ronald Reagan administration.

Valle said that in recent elections there were Hondurans who voted for President Roberto Suazo Cordova because they hoped for solutions to the problems created during nearly 18 years of military rule. However, Bonila noted, the vote in favor of a peaceful solution to both internal and regional conflicts was betrayed, because the government chose to support the U.S. warmongering policy. This has aggravated the situation.

As a result, the opposition to the government has voiced its disagreement in various ways, from official pronouncements by organized sectors, including parliamentarian criticism of the installation of U.S. military bases near Puerto Castilla, to the present political-military opposition of the revolutionary organizations.

Referring to the prospects for guerrilla warfare in Honduras, the two leaders agreed that it is imminent, because "a true feeling of opposition is growing daily...and more sectors will join the armed struggle already underway." They added that the history of Honduras and Central America has shown that this "is the only way to repel the foreign invader and to assume power."

The FAP launched its guerrilla activities in the Honduran department of Olancho, and it expects to extend activities to other sectors of the country for the purpose, as stated by Bonilla and Valle, of carrying out a "patriotic war" against U.S. intervention, together with the revolutionary organizations that comprise the Unitarian National Directorate.

NICARAGUA

U.S. ENVOY THREATENS 'MILITARY AGGRESSION'

PA031521 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- U.S. Ambassador Curtin Winsor has threatened Nicaragua with U.S. military aggression, adding that the U.S. Army is determined to defend Costa Rica. According to Winsor, the Reagan administration will not remain passive in the event of clashes between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The U.S. diplomat said this shortly before leaving for the United States with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge.

BORGE DISCUSSES U.S. POLICY, AGGRESSION

NC012028 Athens EXORMISI TIS KIRIAKIS in Greek 1-2 Oct 83 p 8

["Exclusive" interview granted by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge to EXORMISI TIS KIRIAKIS correspondent Stavros Ligeros -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Nicaragua is situated in an area that the United States of America considers vital. This fact, coupled with the fact that the Reagan administration has openly adopted a hostile position aimed at overthrowing the revolutionary regime, makes your struggle exceptionally difficult. Would you like to sketch for us your strategy toward the imperialist aggression?

Answer: It is true that the U.S. administration considers itself, perhaps by divine or natural right, the master of all the Central American peoples. Naturally, no one can understand where this right is derived from.

Washington has not forgiven the Nicaraguan people for their revolution, and it is for this reason that it attacks them in all sorts of ways. Military operations against us, both in the north and in the south of the country, are a frequent phenomenon. Specifically, yesterday the U.S.-organized antirevolutionary forces attacked our border posts. Air attacks on the country's interior are also frequent. We are also being subjected to a serious offensive in the ideological sector. Propaganda against Nicaragua is continually being intensified, and it uses all ways and means in order to distort reality.

The most important thing, however, is that our people present a resistence which indescribably hinders the operations of the counterrevolutionaries. The population's participation on the side of the revolutionary government is expanding and is gaining such an intensity that every attempt at invasion, even by a large force, into our territory will have to pay an extremely high price.

Question: Information reaching us converges on the fact that by using the group of counterrevolutionaries and Honduras, the United States of America aims at expanding the clashes, thus providing the excuse for direct U.S. intervention. How do you view this possibility?

Answer: I will have to agree with your viewpoint. It is a fact that Washington is using all the puppet governments in the area and particularly Honduras, the government and the armed forces of which are absolutely subjugated to the will of the U.S. administration. The danger of a broader conflagration in the area as a result of the policy Honduras is maintaining is a real one. However, Nicaragua is doing whatever it can to avert this danger.

STATION VIEWS 1984 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

PA031946 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The 1984 election in the United States could bring many surprises. Needless to say, we are very interested in the election since much of Nicaragua's future will depend on which politician occupies the White House for the following 4 years. We already know what could happen if Reagan is reelected; this member of the extreme right is intent on overthrowing the Nicaraguan revolution.

According to recent reports, former Vice President Walter Mondale is the Democratic leader with the best chance of becoming his party's candidate in the next election.

The Democratics are making huge efforts to counter Reagan's possible candidacy. Their goal is to prevent Reagan's reelection. We cannot kid ourselves: Reagan has a good chance of being reelected president of the United States. We Nicaraguans are very familiar with the great evils that Reagan is causing mankind, the even worse damage he might cause with his zeal for waging war in various parts of the world, and his eagerness to install more nuclear weapons in Europe and bring about a conflagration in Central America. This knowledge, however, is not as widespread in the United States. Domestically, Reagan claims to be reducing the unemployment rate and producing economic growth in industry. This is partly true, but at the cost of great difficulties for the lower classes. But then, the lower classes do not carry much weight in the electoral process.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA SCORES CONDECA MEETING

PA031955 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], in referring to the meeting held last Saturday in Guatemala by the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan militarymen who form the Central American Defense Council [CONDECA], said that with that meeting they were trying to give a more concrete and juridical form to the northern triangle armies' participation in the Central American conflict.

Ortega said the meeting had two objectives: One was to prepare interventionist plans against the Salvadoran people's struggles, and the other was to find a way to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution. Ortega said he does not believe that Panama, which follows Torrijos' concepts, will join CONDECA, adding that Costa Rica refused to attend the northern triangle countries' military meeting.

Ortega concluded by saying that if imperialism forms a triangle at the CONDECA meeting, the Central American peoples, who struggle with arms in hand, will form their own triangle, which will be stronger.

Havana Notes Comments

PA030348 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega has declared that the meeting of the highest ranking military officers from El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Panama in an effort to reactivate the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, is the same old attempt by U.S. imperialism to create a so-called northern triangle with which to try to curb the revolutionary struggle of the region's peoples.

In a statement for the Managua press, Commander Humberto Ortega said that the creation of a northern triangle is an idea that President Reagan has purused for some time. The northern triangle would consist of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran regimes, and it would try to crush the Salvadoran guerrilla struggle and to attack the Sandinist revolution.

The Nicaraguan leader stressed that if they create their northern triangle, the peoples of Central America will also form a triangle that will respond to this aggressive action.

The Honduran people, Humberto Ortega stressed, will organize against the regime should it continue to support the counterrevolution, while we, the Nicaraguans, are willing to face that northern triangle.

On Saturday, Eugenio Vides Casanova, Salvadoran Defense Minster; Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces; and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, met somewhere in Guatemala under the sponsorship of General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, Guatemalan head of state. Also present at the meeting was General Paul Gorman, commander in chief of the United States Southern Command. Costa Rica was also invited to the meeting, but Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano said that Costa Rica would not attend because it does not have an army.

RAMIREZ LEAVES FOR EASTERN EUROPE, ALGERIA

PA031603 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of National Reconstruction, today leaves on an official visit to Yugoslavia and Algeria. Dr Ramirez will visit these countries at the official invitation of their fraternal governments, whose solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution has been expressed in various ways.

Dr Ramirez will also visit Bulgaria, where he will hold meetings within the framework of the economic cooperation agreement that exists between the two countries.

The delegation led by Dr Ramirez includes, among others, Companeros Emilio Rappaccioli, minister of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; Emilio Baltodano, minster of industry; Herty Lewites, minister of the Nicaraguan Tourism Institute; and Commander Jose Valdivia, railroads director general.

BARRICADA EDITORIAL ASSAILS OPPOSITION PARTIES

PA030156 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Sep 83 p3

[Editorial: "Sunday's Diatribes"]

[Text] The Social Christian Party (PSC) and the Social Democratic Party (PSD) -- two prominent political groups on the dwindling reactionary roster -- held sundry events this weekend, for different reasons but with the same goal in mind: to exert the greatest possible effort to sabotage the domestic defense of the revolution.

No one seriously believes that these parties can destabilize the revolution's power by these actions; that would be a concession far beyond their true prospects. They have only a marginal role -- that of supporting a counterrevolutionary movement born of crimes against the people. It is imperialism that truly aids this movement.

Until recently it was considered only logical that these two parties, because of the "civil" role that they have been playing, would not condemn or consider the attacks on the revolution when "analyzing" the country's situation. It is extremely difficult now, however, to maintain that it was merely coincidental that their attitudes and those of the armed enemies of our revolutionary improvements are identical.

These parties have proven that there are coincidences that go beyond ideological agreement and objective coordination when in accordance with a political plan they take the shape of attacks on the revolution.

This weekend's events held by the PSD and the PSC were more anti-Sandinist than usual, reaching the level of the slander and provocations used by the Somozists and by the treacherous radio stations that are working against a specific target. The revolution, of course, is still their basic target. The patriotic military service bill, however, has become their specific priority target, and at a very specific moment -- when the most intense armed attack on our country has been launched on all fronts.

We must bear in mind that just a few hours before the rightist meetings were held, a U.S. Senate Commission approved yet more dollars for attacks on Nicaragua. And just a few hours after the meetings, counterrevolutionary attacks were launched against us in the north from Honduras. Almost at the same time, Ronald Reagan confirmed imperialism's goal of destroying our revolutionary gains and the Nicaraguan people's independence.

The allusions made to sabotage actions against the country's legal means of defense, like the military service, are backed by the imperialists' international operations. We are all aware that these words are aimed abroad and that they harmonize very well with the counterrevolutionary chorus to "justify" the attack.

They obviously want it this way. If they were even remotely ashamed of such complicity, then due to sheer political dignity, if nothing else, they would think twice before adopting attitudes that show them to be part of the counterrevolutionary framework. Hosever, this precaution need not be taken by those who intentionally concur with the armed enemy, for the very reason that they do concur.

PASTORA COMMENTS ON SANDINIST LINKS WITH ETA

PA031714 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 26 Sep 83 p 10A

[Excerpts] Dissident Commander Eden Pastora Gomez has said he doubts the Spanish Government has cleared the Nicaraguan regime of alleged ties with the terrorist group "Basque Fatherland and Liberty" (ETA) in a plot to kill insurgent leaders. He made this statement during a news conference in Rio San Juan Department, Nicaragua, yesterday.

Pastora stated that he does not believe that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez exonerated Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez of any guilt, and showed his disbelief by noting that "this occurred at a time when Costa Rican authorities are still conducting the investigation."

The rebel leader was cautious when he discussed this topic, and kept saying: "I deeply deplore that this happened."

Pastora said he has no proof that there are "organic" relations between the Sandinists and ETA; however, he stated that political ties do exist.

He recalled that when he was still in the Nicaraguan Government he witnessed the visit of two ETA members to the office of Bayardo Arce, political leader of the FSLN.

Pastora said he does not have much information about a plot planned against him, and noted that all this is a strategy of the Sandinist leadership to kill him.

Pastora maintained that he has no objections to eventual agreements with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, as long as that organization is not headed by former Somozist guard officers.

PASTORA CITED ON GOALS OF ARDE STRUGGLE

PA031725 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Excerpts] This is a report from the Nicaraguan mountains. With 3,500 men, many of them veterans of the war against Somoza, and with recently acquired heavy- and medium- caliber weapons, Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, is fighting his former comrades in the Sandinist government in southern Nicaragua. Five months after he began his struggle against the Managua regime, Eden Pastora, leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, forces, is fighting on two fronts, in the south and on the Atlantic coast.

The southern front, with a little over 2,500 men, is under the direct command of (Harold Martinez), Commander Ramon, second in the ARDE military hierarchy, who has more than 20 years of guerrilla experience alongside Commander Cero. This front controls 160 km of the San Juan River in Rio San Juan Department. It maintains positions 50 km inside Nueva Guinea and La Azucena regions, and it is divided into eight military zones. Each military zone is commanded by guerrilla leaders with such pseudonyms as Liebre, Tadeo, or Pacheli. Each zone is made up of columns divided into platoons of 15-20 men. The (?course) of the San Juan River permits the transfer of men and weapons to the various bases. Weapons and ammunition are taken to the interior of the country in small boats, by mules, or on the backs of men. ARDE also has small landing strips in clearings in the Nicaraguan jungles.

Pastora explained that in many areas positions are maintained to back up the advance parties because the peasant masses are rising up and jointing the struggle. According to the most reliable reports, two-thirds of Pastora's armed forces are made up of peasants. About 1,000 men are veterans of the war against Somoza, deserters of the Sandinist militias and Sandinist People's Army. When the men join the ARDE ranks, they receive a brief course in a training camp, where in 10 days they are taught rudimentary guerrilla tactics, receive shooting practice, and learn the essential principles of true Sandinism. We want to end the militarism prevailing in Nicaragua, Pastora said. We want to convince our fighters and leaders that political matters are above military matters. Once he achieves victory, Pastora plans to dissolve these forces and create a civilian police, eliminating the army.

Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians led by Brooklyn Rivera are mostly fighting on the Atlantic front that goes up to Bluefields, Punta Gorda, and the Maiz River. The guerrilla leaders in the zone include Panamanian Dr Hugo Spadafora, who fought in the war against Somoza.

ARDE has also decided to promote internal resistance against the Sandinist regime, and its followers are creating guerrilla groups in the Mombacho and the Managua mountain regions, Commander Cero said. Life is difficult on all of the fronts on which Pastora's men are fighting. Their food is mainly rice, beans, and plantains, and diseases are common.

FARN'S CHAMORRO RAPS U.S. SUPPORT OF FDN

PA032022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1736 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Oct (EFE) -- Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, leader of an anti-Sandinist guerrilla group, charged here today that the Honduran Army forced them to turn over their weapons to the "Nicaraguan Democratic Front" [FDN], which is also fighting the government of Managua with strong U.S. support.

In statements to EL HERALDO DE MEXICO, "El Negro" criticized the United States for supporting the FDN, a group which he said is composed of former Somozists. According to the newspaper, in a telephone conversation held from an unspecified location, "El Negro" said that the Honduran Army had gone to the camps of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARN), which he commands, and transferred its combatants to refugee camps in Honduras.

He also said that "the leaders of other rebel organizations have voiced their total support for the FARN in view of the abuse committed against them by the FDN.

"El Negro" Chamorro also told the Mexican daily that "the U.S. Government's continuing to support unconditionally the FDN," an anti-Sandinist group which is one of the most economically powerful but devoid of representation.

The FDN threatened to sink Mexican ships that approach Nicaraguan ports to unload oil. Chamorro said that "they (those of the FDN) are attempting to return to Nicaragua as a representative body repudiated by the whole world, because they were a part of the bitter past during the Somozist dictatorship."

He added that, in the interim, the "authentically democratic groups that are struggling to install a new system have been the victims of abuses on the part of this group of former Somozist collaborators."

"El Negro" Chamorro insisted that the former Somozists "using their clout have pressured us and forced us to turn over our arms." He also said that the FDN has been insistently pressuring the various groups struggling against the Nicaraguan regime to join it, so far without success.

Chamorro said that it is a historical mistake for the United States to maintain its support of the FDN, because "it is nourishing and permitting the growth of a negative group."

BRIEFS

SANDINIST MILITIA BATTALION -- Nueva Guinea -- The first Sandinist People's Militia [MPS] battalion to be organized in the Rio San Juan area was turned over to the MPS High Command. The battalion, which consists of citizens from the Nueva Guinea and El Almendro communities, will be in charge of protecting important economic targets in the area. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Sep 83 p 6 PA]

TOPAZ MINE SURVEY -- The World Bank has granted a $400,000 loan to the Nicaraguan Corporation of Mines and Hydrocarbons to examine the possibility of exploiting the El Topacio topaz mine, located 20 km along the highway to Rama. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 22 Sep 83 PA]

C.A. MINISTERS MEETING ADDS TO 'DETERIORATION'

FL031350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The meeting between Paul Goodman, chief of the U.S. Southern Command, with defense ministers from El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, and Guatemala, which was held in Guatemala, adds to the deterioration of the situation in Central America.

Press information indicates that the meeting ended amid absolute secrecy about what was under discussion, but it had to do with reactivating the Central American Defense Council, founded in Washington in 1964 to combat revolutionary movements in the area.

COMMENTARY ON NICARAGUA, C.A. ISSUE AT UN

PA301623 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 29 Sep 83

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] Nicaragua has asked the UN General Assembly to include the Central American issue among the urgent topics to be discussed during its 38th session. What is sought is an examination of the situation in Central America and of the threat posed to the peace and sovereignty of the region's peoples, as well as a review of initiatives put forth for a negotiated solution to the conflict.

This request was made in the context of preventing a catastrophe in Central America. Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, addressed the General Assembly and stressed the need for the UN General Assembly to revitalize the efforts currently being made to achieve peace. He also called on the UN to ask all states to refrain from carrying out any action that might aggravate the situation.

Central America has not been able to escape the increasing military, political, and economic tension that is shaking the entire world, Daniel Ortega said. Since 1855, the U.S. expansionist policy has insisted on imposing brutal regimes throughout the region and has used these as its main instruments of domination. In Central America, U.S. democracy has meant hunger and exploitation for peasants and laborers, and a fabulous increase in wealth for the exploiting minority.

The Nicaragua leader said that the Sandinist people's revolution triumphed over this policy, but with Ronald Reagan's accession to the U.S. presidency, efforts to establish new relations between the two countries have been strained by the resurgent policies of the big stick, gunboat diplomacy, and terror against the people. Ortega accused Washington, before the UN General Assembly, of attempting to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution in order to forestall any possibility of change in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, and to maintain intact the lack of liberty and the unjust situation faced by the region.

The result of this policy, Daniel Ortega added, is the military wall that has been erected around the fighting Salvadoran people and the liberated Nicaraguan people. These efforts have been intensified by the military presence of the United States in Honduras, El Salvador, and -- covertly -- in Costa Rica.

Ortega sharply criticized the increased acts of aggression against Nicaragua, the use of neighboring countries as bases of operations for mercenaries trained and financed by the U.S. CIA, and for the display of military maneuvers with interventionist aims. In this regard, the Nicaraguan leader said that the Big Pine II exercises seek to create a military situation which would involve the Honduran Army in supporting the military forces of the Salvadoran regime, while simultaneously threatening the Sandinist revolution through a show of force that does not rule out the possibility of blockade and direct attack.

Speaking at the 38th UN General Assembly session, Daniel Ortega noted that there have been great efforts to control U.S. aggressive policies and to foster dialogue and negotiations. Ortega acused the U.S. Governemnt of rejecting dialogue while implementing plans for aggression, a policy he described as a failure.

Washington's only alternative, the Nicaraguan leader stressed, is greater and more direct involvement in Central America's problems. He asserted that until firm steps are taken to stop aggression and remove the belligerent atmosphere that the White House has promoted in Central America, there will be no way to find a solution to the Central Aerican crisis. Nicaragua will never attack any country, but it will defend itself from aggression, no matter how great or powerful the aggressor, and, we know, Ortega said, that the United States threatens Nicaragua.

COMMENTARY ON MEXICAN WORKERS IN U.S.

PA031622 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Oct 83

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Ever since Ronald Reagan became President, the situation of Hispanic communities has deterioriated and the government's ill-treatment of illegal immigrants has increased.

The hostility of U.S. officials is markedly intense in the case of undocumented Mexicans, who are experiencing a true manhunt, resulting in dozens of people dead and wounded every year.

The most recent case we've heard about occurred on 19 September when a group of undocumented Mexicans were fired on by individuals whom U.S. authorities described as unidentified snipers trying to disperse the immigrants.

Laurencio Rodriguez, a Mexican worker, was killed and Jesus Fierro Acosta, another Mexican, was seriously wounded.

It is essentially Mexican immigrants who guarantee the harvests in the farms in the southern part of the United States. Millions of them work on farms and plantations during the harvest seasons; working long hours and receiving very low wages. However, to land a job as a farm worker under those unenviable conditions, they must go through all kinds of vicissitudes, because of cruel immigration laws, and escape the ferocious persecution of border guardsmen, immigration authorities, and terrorist groups. It has been repeatedly charged that these repressive groups, encouraged by discriminatory government measures, are members of the Ku Klux Klan, the racist sect that commits crimes and abuses in the southern states with impunity.

The persecution, ill-treatment, and even death which illegal immigrants are exposed to increased considerably after Senate approval of the discriminatory Simpson-Mazzolli Law, which legalizes barbaric actions by U.S. farmers and federal authorities.

According to this law, undocumented immigrants will receive salaries which are lower than those earned by U.S. workers doing the same job. They will not recieve Social Security benefits, but will have to pay all taxes which are effect in the United States at the time. In addition, they can be deported en masse if they do not meet any of the obligations or requirements they are subjected to.

Chicano leader Cesar Chavez, who heads the American Farm Workers Union, recently described the immigration problem as an accumulation of discriminatory laws against inhabitants of countries located south of the United States, particularly against Mexican citizens.

Chavez said that the dominant class in U.S. society agrees that immigrants should do the work U.S. citizens don't want to do. However, these same leaders, Chavez added, are the ones who advocate the expulsion of illegal immigrants as soon as the harvest ends in order not to assume the social responsibility they owe to these workers.

JOINT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SYRIA

FL011530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Levi Farah, a Cuban Government minister, and Kamal Sharaf, Syria's minister of state for planning affairs, have signed an agreement in Damascus establishing the Cuban-Syrian Joint Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The two sides expressed interest in the further expansion of Cuban-Syrian relations, and stressed that the agreement just signed was another step forward in the development and strengthening of these ties.

Farah Calls for Fatah Meeting

GF031911 Doha QNA in Arabic 1840 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (QNA) -- An official Palestinian source affirmed here today that Cuba has reiterated its call for the two Fatah factions to meet in the Cuban capital. In a statement here today, the source said that Levi Farah, the Cuban construction minister [title as received], carried this message to the two disputing parties during his visit to Damascus. He informed them that his country is very concerned about this issue and that it will continue tis efforts to end the dispute. Ending it is very necessary and is in the interest of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab and international liberation movements. He affirmed that Cuba is ready to exert efforts to end this dispute and that it considers its call for the two parties to meet in Havana at any convenient time still open.

Over the past 3 days the Cuban minister has held a series of meetings with all parties concerned in the Fatah movement and with a number of leaders of Palestinian resistance faction.

The Palestinian source said that Levi Farah will visit Tunis during the next few days. The Cuban minister left Damascus today after a 10-day visit to Syria, during which he participated in the meetings of the Arab expatriates conference, which was held in Damascus.

MACHADO, RAMIREZ CRUZ MEET WITH GDR DELEGATION

FL011321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo, has met with the delegation visiting our country from the GDR peasant mutual assistance union led by Manfred Scheler, first secretary of the organization. The meeting took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. They discussed topics concerning the development of the cooperative movement in the two countries. Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the party Politburo and president of the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], also participated in the meeting.

Sign Agreement

FL040030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The Board of Directors of the GDR peasant mutual assistance union and Cuba's National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] have signed an agreement here for cooperation in the development of cadres and expansion of relations. The agreement was signed by Manfred Scheler, first secretary of the GDR peasant mutual assistance union, and Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the party Politburo and president of ANAP.

CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA FOR R43 MILLION

FL011454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Bulgaria and Cuba have signed contracts for R43 million in Plovdiv as part of the 1984 trade negotiations between the two countries. The contracts project supplying Cuba with technical equipment, rolled metals, pipes, spare parts for tractors, fork lifts, [word indistinct], and conveyor belts, among other goods. The ceremony, which was held on the occasion of Cuba's day at the Plovdiv Autumn International Fair, was attended by Jose de la Fuente, Cuban vice minister of foreign trade, and Konstantin Kozmov, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign trade.

MARTELL ROSA URGES HIGH SUGAR YIELD FOR FIDEL

FL301220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpt] On the 25th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution we should make a gift to Fidel of the most efficient sugar harvest of our entire history, said Luis Martell Rosas, member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the National Sugar Industry Workers Union.

Martell made this proposal while closing the national ceremony held to present awards to the country's vanguard districts in the emulation for high yield in sugarcane agriculture. We have a long and difficult harvest ahead, but one which is very important for the economy, the trade union leader stressed. He exhorted all workers to extract the highest possible yield of sugar from the cane in order to fulfill commitments. He reiterated the target goal of opening the 25th CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] Congress with 40 percent of the country's districts qualified as vanguards and vanguard candidates. He noted that Cienfuegos had already achieved that goal, while the national average was 31 percent.

To achieve vanguard status, the district must attain a yield of 80,000 arrobas of sugarcane per caballeria in nonirrigated lands, 100,000 arrobas of sugarcane in irrigated lands, and 90,000 arrobas of sugarcane in partially irrigated lands. In the second evaluation of the emulation, 86 districts achieved the status of vanguard and 67 achieved vanguard candidate.

GRENADA

BISHOP ATTACKS U.S. POLICIES AT PRAGUE DINNER

FL032210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2139 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, Oct 3, CANA-REUTER -- Maurice Bishop, left-wing leader of the Caribbean island of Grenada, attacked U.S. policies in Central America, the Middle East and southern Africa today at a dinner in his honour in the Czechoslovak capital of Prague.

"In Latin America and the Caribbean, imperialism pursues a policy of war incitement, especially against Nicaragua and El Salvador," Czechoslovakia's official CETEKA news agency quoted Bishop as saying.

Referring to the four-nation group of Latin American countries seeking a solution to the region's conflicts, Bishop said: "Grenada continues to support the peace plan of the Contadora Group and the peace initiatives of the Nicaraguan Government." Nicaragua is not a member of the group.

The dinner, given by Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, was one of several functions which Bishop has attended during an official visit he is currently making to Prague.

GOVERNMENT DESIGNATES OCTOBER 'TOURISM MONTH'

FL302046 Bridgetown CANA in English 1706 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 30, CANA -- The Grenada Government, preparing to open an international airport early next year, will be focusing local attention on the value of tourism to the island next month, which has been designated "tourism month." Director of Tourism Jane Belfon said a month of activities is planned to educate Grenadians more about the tourism industry, its operations, and how it relates to the community. Belfon said the month would be officially declared open tomorrow by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard with a radio address to the nation.

She said one of the main reasons behind the move to celebrate October as tourism month arose out of the need to get the island ready for the opening of its multi-million dollar international airport early next year.

Among the highlights of the month will be the launching of a tourism training programme here by the Caribbean Hotel Association (CHA). The programme, expected to run from October 15 to 27, will take the form of seminars and workshops for hoteliers and other persons involved in the tourism industry.

Other activities include talks by tourism officials at mass gatherings and an audio-visual presentation on Grenadians involved in the industry. There would also be a drawing on the international airport project which is to be opened on March 13, 1984, as part of the activities marking the fifth anniversary of the coup which brought the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) to power.

Belfon said that the month would be held under the theme "tourism is everybody's business" and the Ministry of Tourism was planning to observe tourism month every year from now on in October.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES VICE PRESIDENT BUSH VISIT

FLO32040 Bridgetown CANA in English 1909 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 3, CANA -- United States Vice-President George Bush is to pay an official two-day visit to Jamaica from October 16-18 on the first leg of a Caribbean tour, Jamaica House (the prime minister's office) said today.

Bush will fly from Jamaica to Puerto Rico, but no further details of the U.S. vice president's itinerary were given.

Jamaica House said Bush will have talks with Prime Minister Edward Seaga on a number of matters, including the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), under which Washington is providing trade and tax benefits to several countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

President Ronald Reagan was in Jamaica in April last year on his way to Barbados for a four-day Eastern [Caribbean] "working holiday."

NORWEGIAN MINISTER VOICES SUPPORT FOR CONTADORA

FLO31142 Bridgetown CANA in English 2058 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 1, CANA -- Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray has voiced support here for the Contadora peace process in Central America, but at the same time feels that Nicaragua's Sandinista government is delaying for too long elections to legitimise the changes that have taken place since the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in 1979.

Stray was today concluding a four-day visit to Jamaica, and after a stop-over in Canada, he is going to Costa Rica, where he said he hoped to gain a better understanding of the Central American situation. "Norway, in its stated policy, has supported the work undertaken by the Contadora Group and hope that it leads to results," the Norwegian Foreign Minister told reporters here last night.

The Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- hope through dialogue to end the civil war in El Salvador, and ease tensions between Nicaragua and its neighbours, Honduras and Costa Rica, from whose territories U.S.-backed insurgents launch attacks against Managua's leftwing government.

Stray said that from its distance in Europe, Norway would not wish to pontificate on the region's problems, but did feel that in any solution "you have to put emphasis on economic development and assistance in that field."

In specific reference to Nicaragua where the Sandinistas came to power in a 1979 revolution, Stray said that overthrowing a dictatorship such as Anastazio Somoza's was justified. But he noted that he had told Sandinista Education Minister Carlos Tunnermann, during discussions in Oslo, that elections should be held "as soon as possible" to legitimise the process. "To wait until 1985 is a pretty long time," he said. The Sandinistas have said they will call an election in 1985.

Stray declined to comment specifically on the Reagan Administration's policy in Central America, noting that was even a subject of debate in Washington. He, however, noted that the expressed views of the U.S. Administration was to promote democracy, freedom, and human rights in the region, though there was an underlying security concern. Said he: "For us to give a definite judgement that this is right and this is wrong, would be wrong. I am certain that the intention of the United States, though, is of the best."

SEAGA VIEWS CARIBBEANS' IDEOLOGICAL EXPECTATIONS

FLO32045 Bridgetown CANA in English 2011 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 3, (CANA) -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, says Caribbean peoples are likely to embrace radical policies if their expectations for a better material life under liberal democratic systems are postponed indefinitely. Seaga spoke last night at a symposium on the "Security of Democratic Nations" at the University of South Carolina in the United States, and a report of his address was released here today.

According to the Jamaican leader, who is stoutly anticommunist, democracy in the Caribbean was "being tested and evaluated against the evidence of a competing ideology". So far, it has come out best, he said. Seaga said democracy had survived in an "overwhelming" majority of the small nations of the region because the ideas and values of the liberal democratic tradition had encouraged and facilitated the movement towards independence. Besides, he said, the alternative model, after a quarter of a century, had not demonstrated an ability to increase the prosperity of its citizens to a degree that matched the expectations of the majority of Caribbean countries.

But if these expectations for a better material life are postponed indefinitely, the Jamaica prime minister said, "this could lead to the embrace of radical policies which substitute state distribution and control for individual initiative and freedom."

Seaga emphasised to his audience that the future of liberal democracy in the Caribbean could only be assured by development, adding that all effective development strategies had to take into account the reality of inter-dependence.

"It is obvious when one comes to examine the contemporary circumstances in this region and the root of the tensions in Central America, for example, that we are in part dealing with the problem of development," he said.

He praised Washington's regional economic development programme -- the Caribbean Basin Iniative (CBI) -- as the beginning of a process to deal with that reality, recalling that he himself and others had canvassed for a Marshall Plan type programme for the Caribbean Basin. Said Seaga: "We are [at] last witnessing the introduction of this broad-based, multi-faceted development package, involving trade, aid, and investment with the recent enactment of the Caribbean Basin Initiative."

He said that the initiative would not solve all the Caribbean's problems, but would give the region the opportunity to expand its productive base and earn through export the foreign exchange necessary for development. "In a sense, the CBI is a constructive response to inter-dependence because it builds on mutual values, mutual interests, and compatible needs to reinforce and strengthen economically weaker members of the community," Seaga said.

ST VINCENT

LEFTWING PARTY NAMES ELECTION CANDIDATES

FL011840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1806 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, St Vincent, Oct 1, CANA -- The leftwing opposition United People's Movement (UPM), which has stepped up preparations for St Vincent and the Grenadines' forthcoming general election, has named its first four candidates for the 13-seat House of Assembly. UPM education secretary, Adrian Saunders, said the party was still looking at the possibility of forming an alliance with the New Democratic Party (NDP) of parliamentary opposition leader, James Mitchell, to contest the election, constitutionally due next year.

Saunders said UPM leader, Oscar Allen, had been chosen to contest the South Central Windward seat, and General Secretary Renwick Rose would run for the West St George seat. Former Teacher Union President Mike Browne and Tydel John will vie for the East Kingston and South Leeward seats respectively. Allen is the only candidate who has not had any previous election experience; Rose, Browne and John were among the 12 UPM candidates in the last general election in December, 1979.

The UPM, born out of a merger of three small parties prior to the 1979 election, has called for an alliance of all opposition parties here to effectively challenge the ruling St Vincent and the Grenadines Labour Party. There is yet to be a formal alliance between any of the six or more opposition parties here, but the UPM threw its full support behind Herbert Young, the NDP candidate in last month's by-election in the Central Leeward constituency which Valcina Ash of the Labour Party won by a mere 65 votes.

The UPM feels that its support of Young in the by-election was one of the main factors responsible for the narrow Labour Party victory in what has been traditionally a Labour Party stronghold. The party said this clearly points to what could be achieved by unity of the opposition forces.

Saunders said the UPM remained committed to a continuation and deepening of co-operation with the NDP and discussions were continuing on some form of "principled unity." He said if an agreement came out of the talks, the UPM would have to adjust its position in relation to the number of candidates it intended to field in the general election. "We have been patiently doing work in all the constituencies since the last elections when 14 percent of the electorate voted for our party and it has been decided that our party should step up its work island-wide. We consider that indentification of candidates is an important feature of furthering our electoral campaign," Saunders said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BANGLADESH -- Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 2 Oct (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago and Bangladesh, both members of the Commonwealth, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and will accredit non-resident High Commissioners to their capitals, according to a statement from the Information Ministry here. The Trinidad and Tobago decision follows a request from the government of the Asian nation. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1409 GMT 2 Oct 83 FL]